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THE INDEPENDENT

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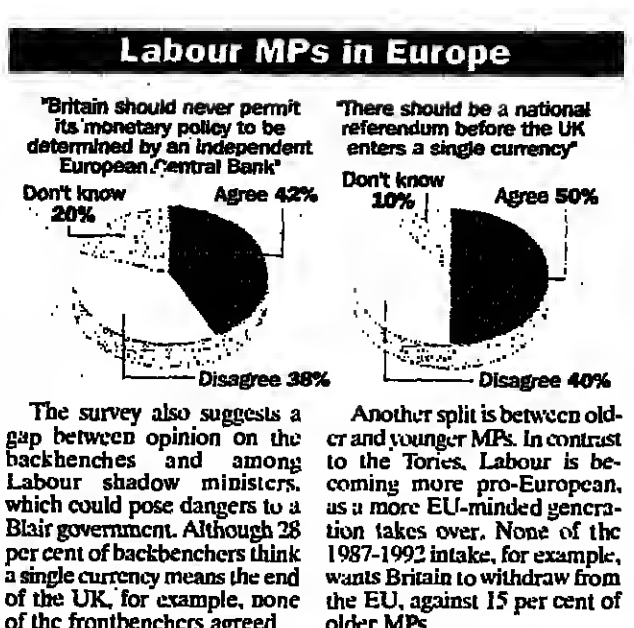
Labour split on Europe revealed

JOHN RENTOUL
Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is facing the same deep divisions over Europe as the Tories, according to an authoritative survey that reveals for the first time the scale of opposition in the party to further European integration. Labour MPs are generally said to be more pro-European than Conservatives, but the survey highlights the scale of dissent that Tony Blair will have to face when he becomes prime minister.

The sensitivity of the study is underlined by the fact that Labour whips ordered MPs not to take part as soon as they heard it was under way. But the research team, led by Professor Andrew Gamble of Sheffield University, still managed between November 1995 and February this year to interview a politically balanced sample of a third of Labour MPs - including front-benchers. Two years ago, Professor Gamble, a leading political scientist, produced a survey of Tory MPs which showed the depth of their hostility to the EU, and which drove John Major to a more sceptical stance.

The new study suggests that opposition to a single currency extends well beyond Labour's hard core. By a margin of 42 to 38 per cent, with 20 per cent undecided, Labour MPs agree that "Britain should never permit its monetary policy to be determined by an independent European Central Bank" - a condition of the single currency under the Maastricht Treaty. The figures imply that Mr Blair could face serious opposition from a coalition of Euro-sceptics and traditionalist supporters of reflation if he seeks to take Britain into a single currency in the next Parliament.



The survey confirms the historic switch between Labour and Tory parties with the Tories now markedly more hostile to the EU than Labour MPs. While 28 per cent of backbench Labour MPs said the single currency would mean the end of the UK as a sovereign nation, just over 50 per cent of backbench Tories agreed in the survey carried out two years ago. Thirty per cent of Labour MPs agree "sovereignty cannot be pooled", but 60 per cent of Tories agreed.

And only 18 per cent of Labour MPs want an "Act of Supremacy" to assert explicitly the ultimate power of Westminster over EU law - compared with 56 per cent of Tory MPs two years ago. (The Labour figure falls to 7 per cent among new MPs - those elected in 1987 or

1992 - and to zero among frontbenchers.) Only a quarter of Labour MPs back the extreme Euro-sceptic demand that the European Commission should lose the right to initiate legislation - a position held by 61 per cent of Tories. Unlike the Tories, most Labour MPs have no objections to a single European army, although they want to retain Britain's veto in foreign and defence policy. The survey suggests that Labour divisions could have influenced Mr Blair's decision not to match John Major's promise of a referendum on a single currency. While Labour backbenchers support the idea by 56-34 per cent, frontbenchers are opposed by 50-35 per cent. The Labour leader has not yet decided what his attitude to a single currency will be, should he be in government and Germany and France decide, early in 1998 to launch it on the Maastricht target date of 1 January 1999. Selling the idea to his MPs will be crucially dependent on economic circumstances, because nearly 80 per cent of Labour MPs say the UK should not seek to meet the convergence criteria "if the result is increased unemployment in Britain". And 31 per cent of backbenchers say "a single currency as set out in the Maastricht Treaty will institutionalise neo-liberal economic policy".

Revival hit by rate rise warning

DIANE COYLE
Economics Editor

The Government's favourable run of good news on the economy continued yesterday with figures showing an unexpected fall in unemployment last month. However, the latest confirmation that the economy is reviving dashed hopes of further reductions in the cost of borrowing. Eddie George, Governor of the Bank of England, warned that interest rates might have to rise if demand continues to accelerate.

The City of London read this as a sign that there was little chance of a further cut in base rates, as Mr Clarke will be eager to avoid the risk of having to raise them before the general election. A rise in the underlying growth of average earnings to 3.5 per cent in February, after seven months stuck at 3.25 per cent, pointed to the same conclusion.

The International Monetary Fund agreed, its latest economic forecasts, published yesterday, said that there was little room for interest-rate cuts in the United Kingdom. As a result, shares fell yesterday from the record they set after upbeat news about the state of the economy earlier in the week.

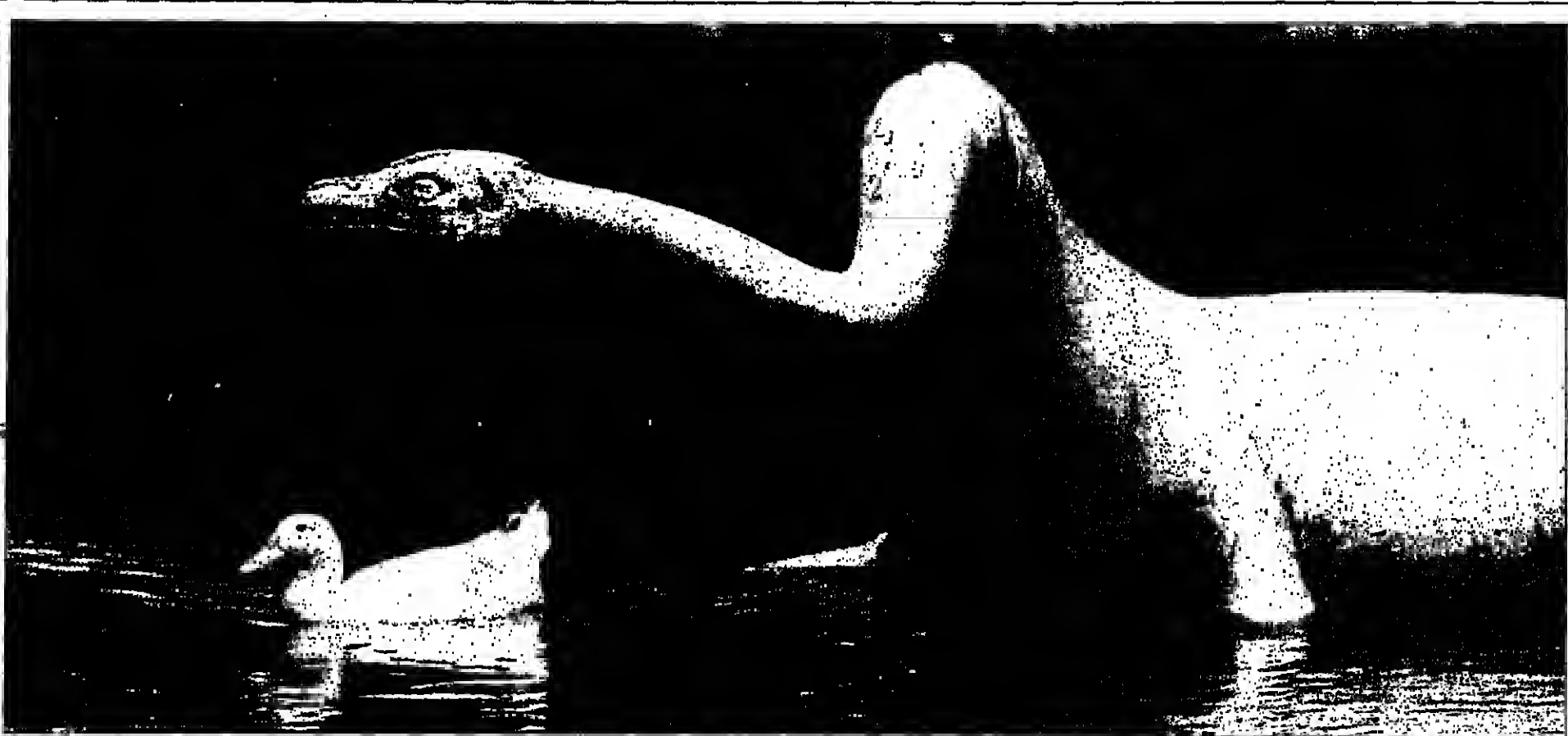
The unemployment count has declined by 794,500 from its peak of just over 3 million in December 1992, and by 165,200 in the past 13 months. Last month's big fall more than reversed the small increase in joblessness in February, although the figures have been distorted by a strike at JobCentres and benefit offices. Government statisticians said the trend decline was about 10,000 a month.

The more respected unemployment measure based on the quarterly Labour Force Survey showed a fall of 133,000 in the year to February.

The number of people in work rose by 118,000 in the three months to February, according to the LFS. Of these new jobs, 88,000 were part-time, and 75,000 of these part-timers were women.

Labour's employment spokesman, Michael Meacher, said there were 1.4 million people who had been forced into part-time or temporary jobs when they would have preferred full-time work. "The Government cannot claim economic success while this waste of human resources continues on such a vast scale," he said.

£3bn borrowing excess, page 19



The modern world's first dinosaurs - life-size models in Crystal Palace Park, south London - were yesterday placed on English Heritage's register of London Listed Buildings at Risk. They were created in 1852 to educate Victorians, but today the sculptures, made from cast iron, tiles and concrete, are suffering from corrosion and vandalism. Here, falling to frighten even a duck, is a plesiosaur, a marine reptile which was not strictly speaking a dinosaur but was a contemporary of theirs in the Jurassic era. Photograph: Nicholas Turpin

Royal marriage is over in five minutes

REBECCA FOWLER

It was an inauspicious end to a decade of royal marriage, brought to a close in five minutes in a cramped courtroom with scaffolding outside. The Duke and Duchess of York began their divorce proceedings yesterday alongside 28 other couples, insisting they remained "the best of friends". The hearing involved the couples' names being read out by a clerk to Judge Gerald Angel, who also presided over the divorces of Camilla Parker-Bowles and the Princess Royal. Bottom of the list were their Royal Highnesses, the Yorks, case number 2662/96, whose wedding 10 years ago brought London to a standstill.

At 10.34 the judge arrived to grant the decree nisi for uncontested divorces, including an accountant, a secretary and a company director in the list. The proceedings were interrupted only momentarily by an anxious unemployed car mechanic who wanted to appeal against his costs. By 10.39 it was all over. In stark contrast to Court No 1 at Somerset House in London, more reminiscent of a dentist's waiting room, the Duchess was emerging from a chalet in Verbier, the exclusive Swiss ski resort. She told a throng of reporters it was an "understatement" to describe it as the saddest day of her life. The Duchess, 36, who is expected to receive a £2m settlement when the divorce is made absolute after six weeks and one day, was accompanied by the couple's two daughters, Eugenie, seven, and Beatrice, six, did not return to school this week to protect them from the media attention.

But the Duchess said the girls were "happy and secure", and she remained the "best of friends" with the Duke, who petitioned for the divorce. She said: "I speak to him every day. The children are well, I'm well, the Duke is well, everyone's well. I'll take each day as it comes. Every day is a new day." As the Duke reported back for naval duties yesterday in Dorset, the Duchess also denied



ALUMINIUM SUSPENSION 15% LESS UNSPRUNG MASS



IN BRIEF

Power game

The Government plans to use its share in National Power to engineer a shake-up in the electricity industry in return for allowing a US power firm to proceed with a £8bn merger. **Leading article, page 16**

Report, page 19

Today's weather

Dry in the South-east, rain elsewhere. **Section Two, page 29**



Tesco goes into battle with 'own label' bank

NIGEL COPE

Tesco is planning to take on the high-street banks with the launch of an "own label" deposit account and a credit card that will run in conjunction with its highly successful Clubcard loyalty scheme which now has 8.5 million members. The supermarket giant, which announced a huge surge in profits on Tuesday, has been holding talks with NatWest bank about a joint venture in financial services which could see Tesco use its brand name to launch personal equity plans

(PEPs), pensions and life insurance products. It is thought that the launch of a credit card is a couple of months away. As well as a new source of profits, the move into banking would give Tesco access to much more information about its shoppers. Building a better database on its customers has always been a key part of the Clubcard scheme since it was launched last February. Tesco refused to confirm its plans but said it was always looking for ways to develop its Clubcard scheme which already offers deals with DIY chain

B&Q and travel agents Lunn Poly. "We are continuing talking to a number of companies in order to find further opportunities for Clubcard but cannot comment on any specific examples," a Tesco spokesman said. NatWest confirmed that talks had taken place with Tesco but refused to be drawn on any definite plans. It is thought that a Tesco credit card would only be offered to Clubcard holders and would offer a lower interest rate than traditional rivals such as Visa and Access. It

would also offer benefits such as Air Miles. It is less clear how a Tesco bank account would work, though the supermarket group is unlikely to apply for a banking licence, hence the link with NatWest. It is thought that Tesco feels it could do a better job on customer service than the high street banks. Tesco would not be the first retailer to move into financial services. Marks & Spencer announced similar plans in December 1994 including pension plans and life insurance. Budgens launched a Visa credit card in January in con-

junction with Beneficial Bank of America which was keen to break into the UK market. The Budgens card entitles shoppers to a 5 per cent discount on shopping as well as interest free credit of up to £1000. The supermarket groups have been expanding into new areas and now operate petrol stations, florists, dry cleaners, pharmacies, photo-processing laboratories and post offices. One City analyst said yesterday that a move into banking seemed likely. "I wouldn't be at all surprised to see them go down that route."

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THE NEW BMW 5 SERIES

news

Today's MacGregor ruffles 'unprofessional' Mawhinney



Mawhinney: Robust

DONALD MACINTYRE
Political Editor

Brian Mawhinney, the Tory chairman, was under fire from within his own ranks yesterday after an outburst in which he claimed that a BBC interviewer was urging the Tory party to "dump the Prime Minister".

The row exposed tensions within the Tory high command in the wake of last Thursday's crushing defeat in the Staffordshire South East by-election as it emerged that John Major is ruling out both an early Cabinet reshuffle and a lurch to the tax-cutting agenda of the right.

While Mr Mawhinney later mounted a robust defence of his attack on the *Today* programme interviewer Sue MacGregor, some senior Tory backbenchers privately accused him of a serious misjudgement. One prominent right-winger said his outburst was "crass" and "unprofessional", not least because he, rather than Ms MacGregor, had explicitly raised the issue of "dumping the Prime Minister".

The clash with Ms MacGregor, which overshadowed the launch of the Tories' local election campaign, arose in a discussion on the popularity gap between the Tories and the general election. The BBC interviewer said: "Now in 1990 you did something dramatic. You got rid of the poll tax you also got rid of Mrs Thatcher. Aren't you going to have to do something as dramatic as that not to lose so many seats?"

Mr Mawhinney replied: "Oh come on, Sue, let's stay in the real world, can we? What you have just suggested to me in front of the nation is that we should dump the Prime Minister... that is a ludicrous and indefensible question and if you think I'm annoyed with you it is because it is that kind of sneaky question by *Today* programme presenters which so annoys people..."

The exchange follows friction between Conservative Central Office and Downing Street over who is to blame for the by-election defeat. Critics have been made of the campaign, and there have been counter-suggestions that John Major over-

ruled a proposal to postpone the by-election until the day of local elections on 2 May. There are also thoughts to be sharp differences over the desirability of a Cabinet reshuffle, as the party chairman is said to want Mr Major, it has emerged, does not want any "ritual bloodletting".

John Prescott, Labour's deputy leader, said: "Now Brian Mawhinney has given a new phrase - 'dump the Prime Minister'. It is not our phrase. It is what Tory MPs and Tory activists are muttering which is why it was on his mind."

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MacGregor: Interview

IN BRIEF

Pilot arrested in cannabis probe

A pilot has been arrested for suspected drug smuggling after 20 kilos of herbal cannabis was found near where his light aircraft made an emergency landing. His passenger, who jumped from the plane into a spinning propeller, is critically ill and fighting for his life in hospital. The single-engine Cessna aircraft was flying from Holland to Cheltenham when it landed in a field near Basingstoke, Hampshire. The 43-year-old passenger suffered critical injuries to his arm and neck after apparently ordering the plane down because of bad weather. The pilot escaped injury but was treated for shock.

There's the rub

A husband who smeared hair remover on the head of a man who had slept with his wife was sentenced to 80 hours community service. The revenge attack with Immac cream by Sean Kenney, 39, of Arlesay, Bedfordshire, left Jonathan Merrill with a large bald patch. Biggleswade magistrates heard.

Cuts row at the FT

Staff at the *Financial Times* passed a vote of no confidence in their editor, Richard Lambert, and deputy, Andrew Gowers, after the announcement of 30 redundancies. Proposed cuts to the 312 staff include all four staff photographers and the picture editor. The paper made a profit of £12.5m last year.

Stabbing charges

Two 15-year-old boys accused over the fatal stabbing of headmaster Philip Lawrence last year appeared in court. Mr Lawrence, 48, died after intervening in a fight outside his school in Maid Vale, west London. The committal hearing, which was adjourned, is expected to last two days.

The write stuff

A script idea about a young man who falls in love with a travelling salesman has won the £10,000 Dennis Potter Play of the Year Award. Glasgow playwright John Miley's outline for *Lah A Note To Follow* will now be made for television. Potter's last two TV plays are being screened later this month.

Blaze boy dies

A three-year-old boy who clung to life for more than two months after suffering 94 per cent burns has died. Adam McKelvie, from Corby, Northamptonshire, was given a one in 100 chance of survival after a fire at his home in February, which also killed his mother Velda, 27. A man has been charged in connection with the fire.

Movie dividend

Tourist spending in Scotland rose by seven per cent last year to £2.165m, according to new figures from the Scottish Tourist Board. Ian Grant, the Board's chairman, attributed some of the increase in visitor numbers to Hollywood films made in Scotland, including *Braveheart* and *Loch Ness*.

Cliff car suicide

A man killed himself by driving his car over a 60ft cliff after calling police to the scene. William Atkinson, 40, of South Shields, South Tyneside, crashed through metal barriers on the cliff edge near the Souter Light house at Whitburn, Sunderland. His body was recovered by inshore lifeboat.

Plea for elderly

People under 30 should start paying into a compulsory insurance scheme immediately to give growing numbers of older people adequate social care. Help The Aged said. A report by the charity argued that if everyone of working age under 30 was brought into such a scheme now, their own care would be fully funded by 2030.

Flying squad

A kidnapped parrot was rescued by police from a house where he was being held to ransom. South American macaw Bruce is back on his perch at Gatwick Zoo. His owner, Terry Thorpe, haggled with the kidnapper for three weeks while police prepared a raid. Bruce was found at a house in Battle, Sussex.

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Howard 'ignored common sense' in Bulger case

HEATHER MILLS
Home Affairs Correspondent

Coupons in the *Sun* newspaper rather than expert social inquiry reports led to the Home Secretary's "unlawful" decision to fix 15-year minimum sentences on the two schoolboy killers of the toddler Jamie Bulger, the High Court was told yesterday.

Michael Howard's decision to make examples of the two 10-year-olds - punishing "in a blaze of publicity" as if they were adults - "flew in the face of common sense and the penal code of every civilised society", said Edward Fitzgerald QC.

Mr Howard should have put the cut-out *Sun* coupons, in which readers urged whole life sentences to be imposed, in the bin, said Mr Fitzgerald. Instead, he should have called for social inquiry, psychiatric and other relevant reports. Not only did he ignore a requirement of both domestic and international law to consider the boys' backgrounds, he also ignored all mitigation on their behalf, said Mr Fitzgerald.

"No other country would have a situation such as this where a child as young as 10 can have a punitive sentence imposed by a politician," he said. The boys should be entitled to a regular review of their detention, he argued.

After recent clashes between Mr Howard and top judges over crime and sentencing, the QC argued that punishing was a matter for the judiciary - not the executive.

Mr Fitzgerald was launching a judicial review on behalf of Jon Venables and Robert Thompson of the Home Secretary's decision.



Jamie: Young killers were 'made example of'

The two boys were just ten-and-a-half, when three years ago they abducted two-year-old Jamie from a shopping precinct and killed him on an isolated railway line in Walton, Liverpool.

They were sentenced "to be detained at Her Majesty's pleasure" - the indeterminate and compulsory sentence for juvenile killers. But their trial judge, Mr Justice Morland, recommended that they should serve a minimum eight-year "tariff" - the proportion of their sentence which reflects punishment and deterrence, before they can be considered for parole.

Lord Chief Justice Taylor recommended a 10-year tariff, but the Home Secretary, who makes the final decision, ruled that it should be 15 years.

Mr Fitzgerald said there was no challenge to the correctness of the convictions for what was "a horrifying crime" and both accepted responsibility for the tragic death of their victim. Nor was there any challenge to the need to detain the children

for as long as was necessary to protect the public - however long that proved to be.

He told Lord Justice Pill and Mr Justice Newman that what was at issue was that Mr Howard's tariff decision unlawfully centred on "retribution and deterrence".

Mr Fitzgerald argued they had no place for children as young as 10, who were only just past the age of criminality - an age far lower than most other countries.

It ignored the fact that the children would mature and change and ignored statistics which showed that children rarely killed. He knew of no other cases this century where a child killer had been as young as Venables and Thompson and one as young as 14 emerged only about once every five years.

"It's quite clear that this sort of crime is committed because of some aberration or problem in the young child."

"Who are you deterring?" asked Mr Fitzgerald. "Other children of 10?"

He maintained Mr Howard had no right to consider petitions, some gathered by Jamie Bulger's own family, calling for harsh minimum sentences. Of 22,630 letters received by the Minister, 21,281 were *Sun* coupons urging whole life sentences.

He said they were not expert evidence but merely representations from one section of the community.

"What are the consequences of that. Should legal aid be made available for detainees to conduct their own opinion polls? Any judge would throw them in the bin," he said.

Mr Howard is contesting the case, which continues today.



Cow protest: A farmer in Truro, Cornwall, eating a beef patty while demonstrating in the town centre accompanied by Dolly, a prize heifer who would have to be killed if a 36-month cull were enforced. Photograph: Sam Morgan Moore

Major to meet EU chief in bid to resolve beef crisis

SARAH HELM
Brussels

John Major and Jacques Santer, President of the EU Commission, are to meet in Moscow tomorrow to try to resolve the beef crisis, with no end in sight to the world-wide ban which is crippling the British industry.

Mr Santer has agreed to meet the Prime Minister on the sidelines of a G7 summit on nuclear safety as Britain prepares a legal challenge to Brussels over the ban's legality.

As the Agriculture Commissioner, Franz Fischler, told MEPs there was no question of lifting the ban without more evidence of effective government action to eradicate "mad cow" disease, officials in Brussels insisted this action was legally sound. But Brussels sources have disclosed that the Commission's legal experts, who doubted the legal power to ban exports to Third World countries, were "bullied" into accepting the wide terms of the ban by senior officials. "The attitude was: act now, think about the legal consequences later."

When the ban was imposed, the Commission felt under pressure to respond to demands of member-states. But three weeks later, there is a realisation in Brussels that the Commission may have shot itself in the foot by handing Britain a cheap victory in the courts.

From the Brussels vantage-point, the British legal action looks designed to divert attention from the real problem. Yesterday Douglas Hogg, the agriculture minister, had still failed to offer a convincing eradication plan which might convince his EU partners to lift the ban.

Despite the package of anti-BSE measures announced by Mr Hogg on Tuesday, the EU Agriculture Commissioner, Franz Fischler, said in Strasbourg that Britain would have to go further to get the global trade boycott lifted. "We have heard what the British had to say yesterday. We are waiting for further measures," Mr Fischler said the next move was up to London.

Officials say the Commission expects Mr Hogg to come to Brussels next week with specific proposals for targeting productive herds with a record of BSE, in addition to the planned cull of older dairy animals and destruction of meat from animals older than 30 months.

The overall eradication plan would then be put to EU agriculture ministers scheduled to meet in Luxembourg on 30 April. Until then, they said, Mr Fischler's hand were tied. But there were indications last night that the Commission could agree to an early lifting of the ban for Northern Ireland and Scotland in recognition of the lower incidence of the disease there. The Commission says the legal action to lift the world-wide ban is irrelevant to the existence of the ban, as it might not be heard for months, if not years.

However, Whitehall sources yesterday said British lawyers are planning to call for an interim injunction to lift the ban and this action could be heard

in the European Court within two months. The legal challenge could become the most significant test of Commission powers in recent years and the Government will make every effort to make political capital from any weakness in its argument.

Tory MPs are expected to be among beef exporters at a rally next week at which the Government will be attacked for excluding exporters from the £11m compensation package announced on Tuesday.

The exporters will tell ministers the beef industry faces collapse if a rescue package is not urgently drawn up. They say that the Government has failed to address the collapse of the export industry, worth £520m a year, which came to a standstill after the world-wide ban on British beef was imposed at the end of last month.

The International Meat Trade Association, representing the beef exporters, said thousands of jobs are under threat as they wait for news of compensation measures.

Praise for fire service efficiency

Fire brigades are among the most consistently outstanding services provided by local government, according to figures published yesterday.

A report on the performances of police forces and fire brigades published by the Audit Commission, the public spending watchdog, says that on average fire brigades met nationally-set target times for responding to calls 95 per cent of the time in 1994/95, a 1 per cent increase on the previous year.

"By this measure, the fire service is one of the most consistently high-performing services in local government, with almost all brigades achieving national standards for at least nine out of 10 calls," the report says.

Oxfordshire achieved the best figure, 99.5 per cent, with the worst figure of 81.2 per cent being recorded by Suffolk. However Cleveland, which last year returned the worst figure, this year failed to provide the relevant statistics at all and said the figures were flawed.

The report also noted with concern a 7 per cent increase in the number of false alarm calls, which incurred some £40m expenditure responding to them.

Commuters to get new trains

CHRISTIAN WOLMAR

Kent commuters travelling on some of the oldest trains on the rail network were promised new trains within three years under the terms of a franchise put on the market yesterday by Roger Salmon, the franchising director.

The successful bidder for the franchise for South Eastern Trains will be required to provide new rolling stock, according to Mr Salmon, who said: "I am inviting bids on the basis of a 15-year franchise, which requires replacement within three years of South Eastern's slam-door rolling stock." Normally franchises are for seven years which does not allow sufficient time for bidders to buy new trains.

The existing trains, some of which date back to 1957, are likely to reach the end of the line by 1999. The franchise is expected to be awarded by the end of the summer. Opponents of privatisation, point out that British Rail would have bought new trains for the line by now but was prevented from doing so by the privatisation process. Network South East was to

have received 100 new New-roller trains between 1995 and 1997, many of which would have been for South Eastern, but the order was not proceeded with because of uncertainty over privatisation. Jonathan Bray, co-ordinator of the Save Our Railways campaign, said: "The whole plant at ABB York [now Adtranz] has now been closed down because of the failure to proceed with the order. It is unclear who will now be able to build these trains."

The line runs from London's Charing Cross, Victoria and Cannon Street stations to destinations including Hastings, Ashford, Folkestone, Dover and Margate.

Mr Bray said the trains would have had to be replaced anyway and that commuters on South West Trains and Network SouthCentral - which also needed new trains - were not getting any new fleets but those franchises "were not issued just before a key 'Commons debate'".

A Kent MP, Sir Keith Speed, has been one of the Tory waverers over rail privatisation partly because of the delay over replacing the old rolling stock.

Ferris wheel could make millions

The world's biggest Ferris wheel, to be built on the banks of the River Thames to celebrate the millennium, could also turn out to be a big money-spinner, it was revealed yesterday.

Britain's answer to the Empire State Building or the Eiffel Tower will stand 500 feet tall and cost £10m.

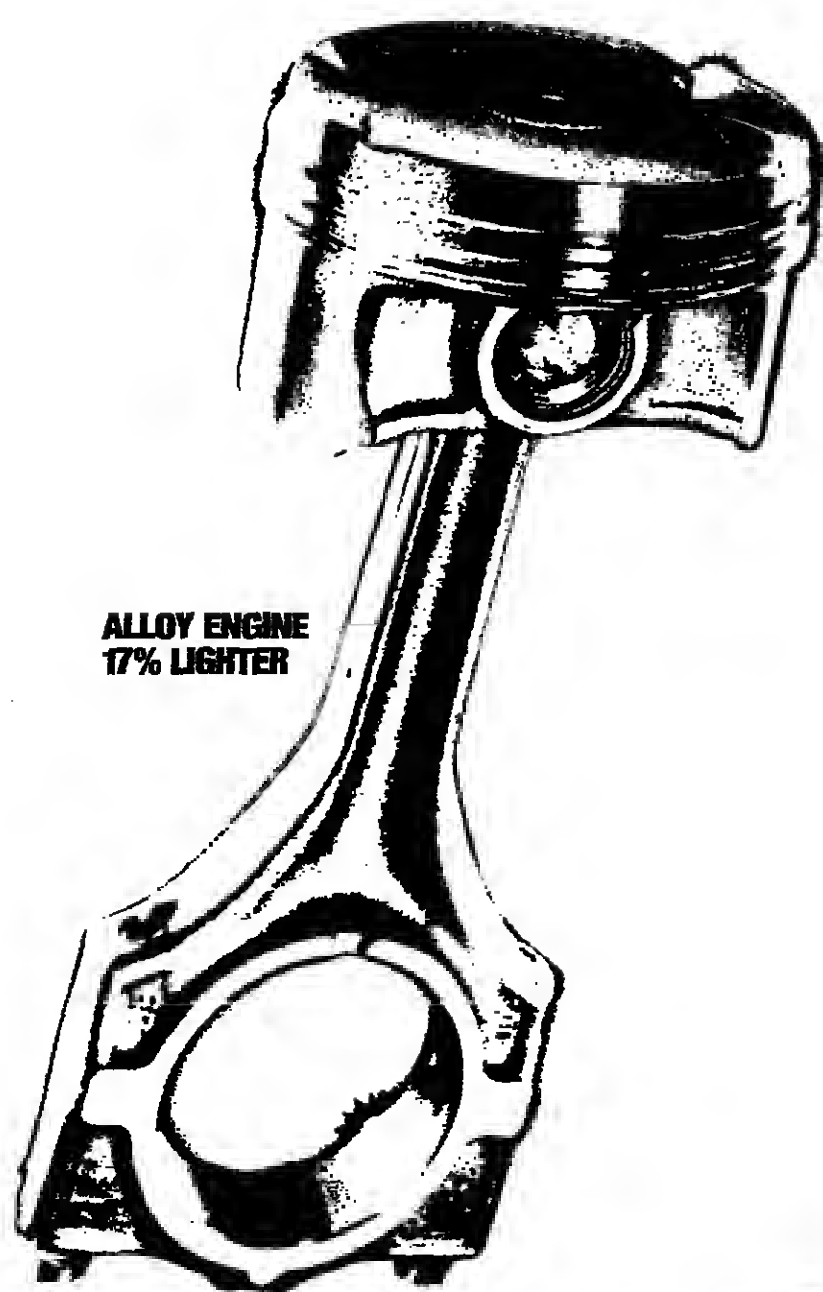
But the cost could be recouped in the first year as the giant wheel earns its owners, the Millennium Wheel Company, £250 for every minute it rotates with a full load.

The 60 glass capsules will carry 960 joy-riders at a time for a 20-minute "flight", a passenger load of two million a year.

British Airways, which is backing the project, says its position above the Thames, on the South Bank opposite the Houses of Parliament will enable unrivalled views of London.

The colossal structure, which is expected to take two years to build and will weigh 1,800 tons, will stand on the riverside for five years before being moved to a permanent site.

BA is investing £600,000 in the project which will create 40 full-time jobs.



THE NEW BMW 5 SERIES

Handwritten signature or mark.

Church leader 'did not kiss' receptionist

Professor Donald Macleod, a leading churchman in the Free Church of Scotland, was yesterday cleared of one of six charges of indecent assault against him. The development followed a legal dispute over the date when he is supposed to have kissed a receptionist at the Free Church College.

An objection was earlier raised by his defence council when the woman, who is now 24, said the alleged incident happened in April, 1993. When the Edinburgh Sheriff Court resumed yesterday afternoon Andrew Hardie QC, said he was making a motion that no more evidence should be taken from the witness. He said that the charge – the sixth – referred to the incident taking place between March 1 and May 31, 1992. He pointed out that this charge had already been amended by the Crown, who originally said that it took place in 1993. His motion was challenged by Deputy Fiscal Margaret Graham, who asked to be allowed to clarify the correct date with the woman. But Sheriff John Horsburgh QC said he was sustaining the objection.

He referred to an earlier legal argument in the case when the defence entered a special plea of alibi after the date that the assault took place was finally pinned down to the end of July, 1985.

Mr Hardie said at the time that the Crown should have got a precise date from the witness, who alleged Macleod kissed

her in his home, when they were preparing her for the trial.

Mr Horsburgh said that the same situation could arise again if there was some question mark hanging over the timing of the final offence. He said this would not be fair to the accused and he was acquitting him of the final charge. In sustaining the motion to strike one of the six charges, Mr Horsburgh said: "In my view it would be prejudicial to the defence for evi-



Macleod: Cleared of one of six harassment allegations

dence to be further taken from this witness. He then formally acquitted Prof Macleod of the charge.

Earlier yesterday, a fourth woman yesterday accused Prof Macleod of indecently assaulting her. The 25-year-old woman told court that the alleged incident happened when she went to Prof Macleod's office to borrow a book for a university

course she was doing on church history. Prof Macleod, 55, who teaches systematic theology at the Free Church College in Edinburgh, denies six charges of indecent assault involving five women between 1985 and 1992.

His lawyers have already suggested during the case that the charges are the result of a conspiracy among some members of the church. Yesterday the court was told the woman went to Prof Macleod's study in the church college in November, 1991, after he offered to lend her a book for one of her courses. She was sure he locked his office door and then sat on the arm of the chair she was sitting on, discussing the book he was giving to her.

She felt uncomfortable and got up to leave. "I tried to get away as quickly as I could. As I was leaving, near the door, he attempted to kiss me and I pulled away." She left immediately afterwards.

The woman denied she was part of a conspiracy to discredit Prof Macleod, but admitted being a friend of two other women who have made similar complaints against him.

Under cross-examination by Mr Hardie, she was asked why it had taken her a year before she reported the alleged incident and started a church inquiry. She said she had not complained because she was doing her university finals the following June and did not want to interrupt her studying. Later her father was seriously ill.



On parade: Sgt Robertson (right) drills inmates at the military 'glasshouse' where, this autumn, civilians will stand in attention. Photograph: Brian Harris

Young offenders to go to 'glasshouse'

CHRISTOPHER BELLAMY
Defence Correspondent

The dreaded "glasshouse" Military Prison at Colchester will become home to up to 32 civilian young offenders from this autumn, the Government confirmed yesterday.

Ann Widdecombe, Minister of State for the Home Office, said civilian offenders would live separately from the military inmates of the Military Corrective Training Centre and would not be subject to military law. She said the establishment of a civilian wing at Colchester was a pilot scheme to complement the high-intensity young offenders programme at Thorpe Cross announced in September.

The military-style regime will begin with two-and-a-half hours of physical training a day and a similar amount of drill. But it will be adjusted because the 18-

to 21-year-old civilians are not expected to be as fit as the military inmates. Even so it will be hard. Even basic privileges like watching a black-and-white television or listening to a radio will have to be earned.

Compared with many civilian prisons Colchester is neat, clean and well-appointed; the cream corridors and polished floors are clean enough to eat from.

Military detainees, sent here for crimes from credit card fraud to grievous bodily harm live eight to a room. The civilians, who will live in the separate "F" block, originally built for women, will live four to a room.

At first the rooms are inspected twice a day with cutlery laid two centimetres apart and beds made so neatly you could spin a coin on the top sheet, and every other item in its appointed place. Points can be given

or withdrawn. Thirteen points will gain a recommendation and six recommendations permit an individual to progress to the next phase.

Only when detainees have progressed to phase three are they allowed the luxury of curtains. We were shown around by the best inmates, who answered our questions but refused to give their names.

The regime for the civilian offenders will be based on that for the service men and women who are to be discharged into civilian life. Yesterday some of those, marked by green shoulder flashes were working on the farm – a popular option, though hard work. Some of them were artificially inseminating pigs.

"Lots of animals come into season in one week so you don't want to work your boar too hard", explained Staff Sergeant Michael Baron. "They

learn a wide range of animal husbandry skills here", he said. The regime has been so successful that one ex-inmate, a royal marine, is now running his own farm in South Africa.

The standard of drill on the square would not disgrace Sandhurst. The drill instructors marking distance with pace sticks, like pairs of giant dividers, and red sashes, look just like those training future officers. The civilian young offenders will do drill, but not, perhaps to such a high standard.

"Enough to get them to move from A to B smartly round the establishment", said Sergeant Major Steve Gregory, the senior warrant officer at Colchester.

Sergeant Major Mark Melton, the gym instructor, said he hoped to get the civilian offenders a community sports' leaders award. When-

ever possible the training aims to bring offenders a recognised civilian qualification or at least the components of one – National vocational qualifications, for example.

Nicholas Soames, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces said yesterday that he was one of the 'godfathers' of the pilot scheme at Colchester and he had been so impressed by the regime that he had recommended the idea to Home Secretary Michael Howard of putting civilian offenders there.

Ann Widdecombe said she hoped the results would lead to a reduction in reoffending rates – currently 70 per cent in civilian Young Offenders Institutions. The equivalent at Colchester is 7 per cent.

However, it remains to be seen whether civilian young offenders react in the same way as trained soldiers.

Studio on wheels keeps rolling

A rolling piece of rock history goes under the hammer next week when the Rolling Stones' mobile recording studio comes up for auction.

The first of its kind, the fully equipped studio, built into a lorry trailer, was first used by the Stones in 1970 to record the band's European tour. It was later used to record tracks for

the *Sticky Fingers* and *Exile on Main Street* albums.

Because of the band's notoriety, the truck was scrutinised by the authorities wherever it went. It was followed by police helicopters and impounded by customs officers hoping to find drugs secreted in the sound-proofed trailer. The mobile was hired out to artists ranging

from Led Zeppelin to Bob Marley and the Wailers.

The truck is air-conditioned and soundproofed and its equipment remains intact, although it has been superseded by modern digital recording technology. Notwithstanding that, the mobile is expected to raise between £15,000 and £25,000 next Thursday.

Fake bistro tastes instant success

STEVE BOGGAN

During its brief life, the Chilli Pepper restaurant boasted a Chef of the Year, a five-star rating for its atmosphere and – the icing on the cake – a Restaurant of the Year title. The only thing it did not have was any food.

Despite being awarded several top prizes, the Chilli Pepper was nothing more than a fake letterhead and an accommodation address set up to expose bogus restaurant awards.

The ruse, devised by the BBC's *Food and Drink* programme, is likely to result in a trading standards investigation into the awarding of titles and certificates for money after two companies bestowed prizes on the non-existent bistro.

"We wrote to the companies saying we were a new restaurant and invited them to inspect us to see whether we were worthy of a rating," said Tim Hinks, the programme's producer. "Several weeks later, both wrote to us to say they had inspected our restaurant and wanted to give it some awards... for a fee."

One of the companies, Quality Cuisine UK, based in Edinburgh and Dumfries, said its inspector was so impressed he had named the Chilli Pepper his Restaurant of the Year and its chef the Chef of the Year. And, for only £93, the owners could have two certificates to display their achievements to their adoring clientele.

A second firm, Masterchef Roll of Honour, based in cen-

tral London, said its inspector had sampled the restaurant's cuisine and was prepared to offer it a five-star rating – with a certificate for £62.50.

When told that the Chilli Pepper did not exist, Masterchef failed to reply to the programme and Quality Cuisine claimed that the person responsible for bestowing its accolades had been sacked. However, they refused to name the mystery inspector.

The programme's researchers have now handed over their findings to trading standards officials. They found seven other companies prepared to give awards for money, but it remains to be established whether any offences have been committed.

"It's a bit of a grey area because it is unclear who is being ripped off," said Mr Hinks. "I'm quite sure a lot of restaurateurs receive unsolicited letters from these people and are genuinely pleased to have won an award. In those cases, who's being taken for a ride? The restaurateur or the customer?"

Mike Drewry, director of consumer services at Edinburgh council, said: "We have been contacted by restaurants all over the UK who have been approached by Quality Cuisine UK, and now we're expecting a flood of complaints after the *Food and Drink* programme."

"We are concerned that this type of scam devalues bona fide certificates and grading schemes."

Royal marriage over in 5 minutes

FROM PAGE 1

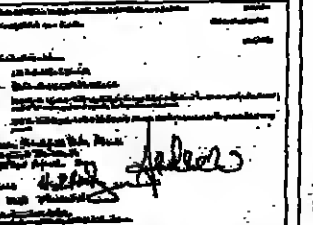
the world's leaders joined the royal family for a breakfast of lobsters and strawberries at Buckingham Palace, while the public cheered outside.

The only people in front of the High Court's Family Division at Somerset House yesterday were some lost tourists. But for the couples who had the misfortune to apply for decree nisi on the same day, it may have come as an unexpected surprise.

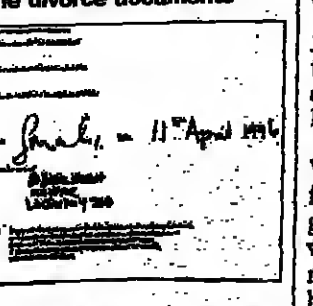
When the judge asked: "Does any party or person wish to show cause against the decrees being pronounced?", the young man in a green anorak, alone on the front row of the small courtroom, was forced to make his plea not to pay the costs of his divorce before a throng of journalists.

Carlo Giambone, 28, who is divorcing his wife of eight years said afterwards: "It was a big surprise to me, and although I knew they were getting a divorce today, I didn't expect to be in the same courtroom. I only knew five minutes before."

But Mr Giambone, who cannot find work as a car mechanic, said that despite their different backgrounds he could draw parallels to his own divorce



Writes off: Royal signatures on the divorce documents



and that of the Yorks. Like them he has two young children, and he said that he and his wife, like the Yorks, had managed to remain friends. He said: "Children are children, whether they're royal or not, and you have to think of them and support them. "It must be especially hard because they are in the limelight. But it's really important for parents to be amicable about splitting up, for the sake of the children."

The killer who dressed in victim's clothes

A man who killed a woman academic and then wandered around a university campus in her clothes has been sent to a secure hospital indefinitely.

Robin Pask, 34, had admitted manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

He killed Elizabeth Howe, 34, a mother-of-two, while attending an Open University course at York University, Leeds Crown Court heard.

Prosecutor Stephen Williamson QC said the married father-of-three slashed Oxford graduate Mrs Howe's throat with a knife in campus accommodation and then dressed in her clothes.

Pask, from Horwich, Bolton, Lancashire, had driven to York to take part in a week-long Open University course where Mrs Howe, who he did not know, was a lecturer.

He entered her room, bolted the door behind him and attacked Mrs Howe with a Kitchen Devil knife.

Mr Williamson said Pask tore her dress from her body, stripped her naked and sexually assaulted her. He slashed her throat and af-

ter she was dead made a 20-inch cut from her chest to her groin and also cut her back.

He then discarded his own clothes, which were covered in blood and put on her clothes which he found in her room.

Dressed as a woman, Pask wandered round the grounds for some hours until he was arrested by police at 1.55am the next morning.

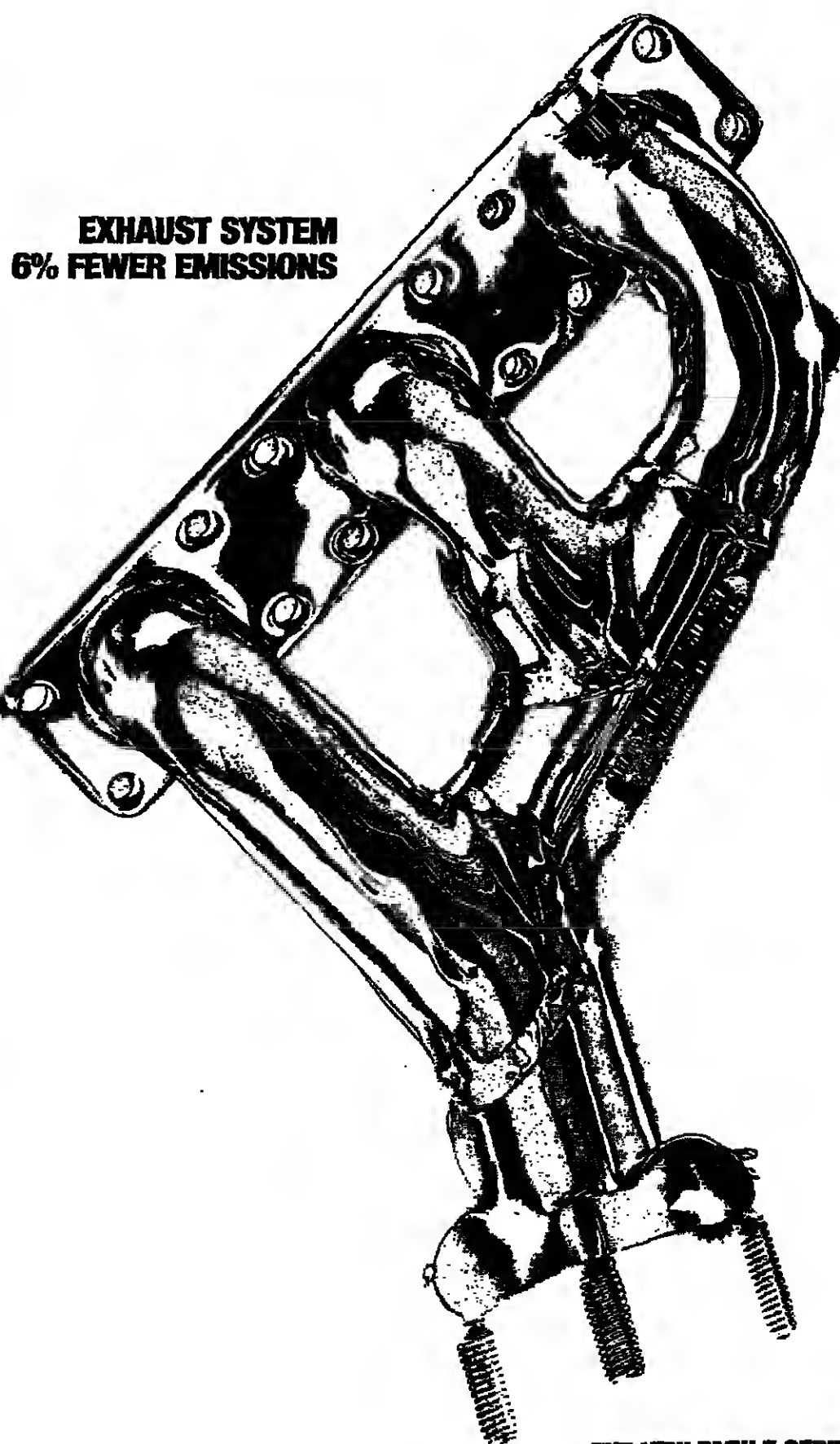
Mr Williamson said Pask had been excited about the course and had packed his briefcase with pornographic magazines and some of his wife's slimming tablets.

He had been drinking vodka and strong wine before committing the killing.

Martin Bethel QC, defending, told the court that Pask had faced trial for the murder of Mrs Howe but had collapsed during the hearing and was found to be unfit for the case to continue.

Psychological reports found that he was suffering from psychotic disorders.

The judge, Mrs Justice Smith, ordered that Pask be detained without time limit at Ashworth psychiatric hospital on Merseyside.



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news

The strange case of three ladies and a rubber vaulting horse

A court was shown the more "exotic" features of the world of prostitution yesterday when three women convicted of running a high-class brothel fought an attempt to confiscate some of the tools of their trade - including bondage equipment, uniforms and an assortment of fetish items.

One item in dispute was a

rubber upholstered vaulting horse" decked with lacy stockings and with bondage straps attached to the bottom of the front legs.

Miss Vivien Walters, prosecuting, made an application for forfeiture as the items had been used "for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of any offence".

But defending, Mr John Blandford argued that prostitution, in itself, was not an offence. Police officers brought all the exhibits into the court to justify their retention, and PC Finkie Methven listed the items they wanted to retain, including, "a quantity of dungeon paraphernalia".

After a special adjournment,

it was agreed to give the three girls back large bags of condoms, packets of tissues, baby oil and lubricating jelly, with the police retaining sex aids, porn videos and magazines, the "dungeon" equipment, and a variety of uniforms, including nurse and schoolgirl outfits.

Samantha Herbert, 27, of Wychbury Court, Halesowen,

West Midlands; Natasha Connor, 20, also of Wychbury Court, and Halima Saminullah, 19, of Tottenham Lane, Horseley, London, all denied assisting in the management of a brothel at Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, between 6 November and December last year.

The court heard that obser-

vation had been kept on the brothel after neighbours called police to complain about coming and going at the girls' first-floor flat. Under-cover police visited the premises and found that Herbert was working as the "maid", opening the door to men, answering the phone and making coffee while clients waited. Both Connor and Sami-

ullah, it was said, met plain-clothes officers in a bedroom, dressed in black underwear. Conditionally discharging the three for a year, magistrate Miss Ros Keating told them: "You've got to go and do something more sensible with yourselves."

She also ordered them each to pay £90 costs.

Parents fight to let frail son die

A High Court judge is to rule on whether doctors caring for a 23-year-old severely brain-damaged man should be allowed not to attempt resuscitation if he suffers a cardiac arrest.

In a case which centred on the medical profession's guidelines as to when a "do not resuscitate" (DNR) policy is appropriate, medical experts unanimously agreed that the frail five-stone patient would only suffer further injury if the violent resuscitation process were to be carried out and that in such a case it would be in his best interests to let him die.

And they agreed that, if he suffered a serious infection, doctors should consider not giving him antibiotics to prolong his life, but only after consultation with his family.

Sir Stephen Brown, President of the High Court Family Division, today reserved judgment on the case, which has no legal precedent because it involves future decisions as to a patient's treatment rather than immediate withdrawal of life support to allow someone to die in peace.

The man's parents support the doctors' view because they believe their son has an "unacceptable quality of life".

James Munby QC, for the Official Solicitor, said: "The primary consideration is the quality of life after the proposed treatment has been given. The determining factor is whether there will be pain, suffering and stress which is so extreme that the artificial prolongation of life cannot be justified."

But staff at a day-care centre attended by the man - referred to only as "R" - became concerned at the idea of a DNR policy and took the case to court through the Official Solicitor, who stepped in to represent the man's interests.

The parents were present at today's hearing when the judge was told there was no longer any real dispute over their son's future care. But despite the agreement, it was still for the court to decide whether South Buckinghamshire NHS Trust should have permission to apply the DNR guidelines. The judge said he would give his ruling at a later date.

Adrian Whitfield QC, for the Trust, stressed that the Trust had never operated a "do not treat" policy. DNR related solely to the question of when it was appropriate not to administer cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Mr Whitfield said R was born with dreadful disabilities and still lived "on the level of a newborn infant". The man reacted to pain and distress, and smiled when cuddled and in response to sweet food and music. But it was doubtful whether he could see and there were no signs of his being knowingly aware of his environment.

Pressure on Hague over abuse

ROGER DOBSON

The Welsh Office is taking legal advice over the identification of individuals if the Cwyd child abuse inquiry report is published, it was disclosed yesterday.

Welsh Secretary William Hague is expected to make an announcement on the affair today after briefings from his senior advisers over the last three days.

He has faced a barrage of demands for the report of the inquiry into abuse at homes in Cwyd to be published, and for a judicial inquiry to be held into the abuse which was the subject of Britain's biggest police investigation into child abuse, involving 2,600 statements.

One of the key areas where the Welsh Office is taking legal advice is believed to be over the sections of the report which contain names and other specific details in the report which could identify individuals.

Several people are criticised in the report, as is the Welsh Office social services inspectorate. The three independent child care experts who carried out the investigation in Cwyd want the report to be published and a full independent inquiry, as do child care agencies, Labour MPs in Wales, and victims of abuse.

Although some announcement is expected today, Mr Hague may delay a comprehensive statement about any inquiry or publication of the report until all the legal advice has been considered.

Major's schools policies 'ignore children's needs'

FRAN ABRAMS
Education Correspondent

John Major has used education as a political football and ignored the needs of children when he introduced nursery vouchers and more school selection, one of the Government's most eminent critics said last night.

Sir Claus Moser, founder of the National Commission on Education, accused the Prime Minister of listening too hard to "outbursts" from right-wing think tanks and the Downing Street policy unit, and the Government of relying on "obedient quangos" to back it up.

In a speech to the Royal Society of Arts in London he praised the Labour Party for avoiding political dogma on education and called for an incoming Labour government to make schools its top priority.

Sir Claus, who set up his commission after his calls for a Royal Commission on Education were rejected by the Government in 1990, is one of Britain's most influential commentators on the subject.

He also attacked the Government's "piecemeal" attempts to put political distance between itself and Labour by planning to open more grammar schools.

"Education remains as much a political football as ever. I am dismayed by such an approach, not to mention the outbursts from right-wing think tanks and the policy unit at No 10. It is all about politics, not about children. Labour policy statements are freer of political dogma," he said.

The nursery voucher scheme which was launched this week had been hijacked by political advisers, he said, resulting in a programme which would help middle-class parents rather than those in need. The result was a hotchpotch which was little better than nothing.

He criticised the chief inspector of schools, Chris Woodhead, for his attacks on teachers and apparent willingness to support government policies. Mr Woodhead's assertions that class size did not matter were guided by prejudice, he suggested. "It is disingenuous that

the Government and its obedient quangos time and again throw doubt on the evidence," he said.

Recent debates on moral values were "depressing and ludicrous," he added. Headteachers were only too well aware of the need for morality in schools.

A new Labour government should provide universal nursery education, raise standards in primary schools and boost the image of the teaching profession as a matter of urgency, he said.

"The changes which above all I would like to happen in our educational system are undeniably much more attractive to an incoming Labour government than to the present. It is cheering to have a Leader of the Opposition who has declared that education would be the central passion of his government."

A spokesman for the Department of Education and Employment denied that decisions had been made on a political rather than an educational basis. The voucher scheme and plans for more selection had been launched for totally sound reasons, he added.



Stars in her eyes: A singer taking part yesterday in the competition to find a new-generation Billie Holiday at the 100 Club in Oxford Street, London. The search was launched by the new Jazz Greats magazine. Photograph: Edward Sykes

Warning for schoolboy murder jury

An Old Bailey judge yesterday warned jurors due to try three men accused of murdering the schoolboy Stephen Lawrence not to be influenced by publicity about the case.

The jury of eight men and four women was sworn in after

delays caused by the court running out of potential jurors. Checks had to be made to ensure they did not come from the south-east part of London where the 18-year-old died.

The trial, a private prosecution brought by Stephen's par-

ents, is due to start today. It is believed to be only the fourth private prosecution for murder in 130 years. Neil Acornt, 20, Luke Knight, 18, and Gary Dobson, 20, all of Eltham, south-east London, deny murdering Stephen in April 1993.

'Lethal mix' claim over Gulf war drugs

LOUISE JURY

Gulf war troops could have been given a potentially lethal cocktail of inoculations, according to American research revealed yesterday.

A team led by Dr Tom Kurt, in Texas, found that doses of three chemicals used to protect Gulf war soldiers from nerve gas attack and insects were harmless alone, but mixed together could cause neurological problems in animals.

Veterans last night welcomed the results as the first scientific evidence supporting their claims that a variety of symptoms dubbed Gulf war syndrome were caused this way.

They claim 19 British Gulf war soldiers have died since returning from the conflict. Around 1,000 more hope to claim damages from the Ministry of Defence for chronic fatigue, headaches, memory loss and aching limbs they believe to have been caused by the drugs.

But while the MoD said the US findings would be examined, a spokesman said there was nothing to replace the inoculations at present. They were necessary and would be continued. "When you are sending people into a situation where chemical attacks are a threat,

you either have to say take the pills or take the risk," he said.

Neither the British nor American government has accepted the existence of a specific condition called Gulf war syndrome.

Dr Mohamed Abou-Donia, one of the researchers, said the Army had eliminated any other possibility and veterans should be now examined for signs of chemical poisoning. "We're not saying this is Gulf war syndrome, but we're saying this deserves a look," he said.

The team gave healthy chickens, whose neurological pathways are similar to those in humans, separate doses of the nerve gas pill pyridostigmine and the insecticides DEET and permethrin. Taken alone, even doses three times greater than soldiers receive did not harm the chickens.

But any two chemicals together gave them diarrhoea, shortness of breath, stumbling and other symptoms. The three taken together paralysed or killed some of the birds.

Glasgow specialist Dr Goran Jamal, who recently discovered proof of nerve damage in Gulf war veterans, said it would be "foolish" to ignore this research.

"What it shows is that it is now not enough to be saying

that such and such is safe because it has been used before. We have to look more at what the substances do in themselves but what they do in combination with others."

Hilary Meredith, a solicitor representing some of the British veterans, said the results were "extremely good news" in their fight against the MoD.

"If this proves the causal link between the inoculations and the symptoms it is a major step forward," she said.

Veterans said there was now no excuse for the ministry to continue "delaying tactics". Major Ian Hill, chairman of the National Gulf Veterans and Families' Association, said: "We call on the Government to speed up their evaluation and research... which will hopefully lead to a definite answer to the problems of the suffering Gulf war veterans."

Tony Flint, a medic in the Gulf, added: "It seems strange that the research done by the British and American governments can't find anything but individual independent researchers have found this."

Dr David Clark, Labour's defence spokesman, said that the Government should now recognise the existence of Gulf war syndrome.

30,000 jobs bounced out

BARRIE CLEMENT
Labour Editor

Around one in ten banking jobs could be lost as a result of a change in the law which will mean cheques could be "bounced" electronically.

The 30,000 redundancies - caused by a system in which there would no longer be a physical exchange of cheques between banks - would come on top of an estimated 37,000 job losses already predicted to go under the general drive for increasing productivity.

Treasury ministers want to relax the Bills of Exchange and the Cheques Acts which stipulate that cheques have to move between banks. If, for instance, an account holder at Lloyds accepts

a cheque as payment from a Barclays customer, Lloyds has to pass the cheque back to Barclays so that it can verify there are funds to meet the debt.

The Government is planning to change the law so that the verification can be completed on screen. Ministers are hoping to amend the law before the summer, or by autumn at the latest.

That would mean thousands of jobs would go in high-street branches, plus 40 per cent of staff dedicated to the clearing system, the Banking Insurance and Finance Union says. The estimate of job losses comes from a senior source in Lloyds, according to the union which wants to ensure that all staff displaced are redeployed.

Ed Sweeney, general secre-

tary of the union, said that while a Treasury consultation paper on the subject concerned itself with safeguards to protect customers from fraud, it made no reference to the social consequences of the change. "It's time we ended the scandal of overworked and understaffed branches who get by only on overtime, paid and unpaid."

A spokeswoman for Lloyds-TSB said that even with a change in the law it would be "a long time" before banks agreed on implementation of the new system. She added: "We don't know what the implications for jobs are, but the union estimate has no basis in fact... at Lloyds we have a record of redeploying employees and cutting staff through natural wastage."



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Fight against crime: Violence in Liverpool continues with six men shot in five days as watchdog queries police effectiveness



Blue days: The police face criticism, but figures show that money is not the whole answer Photograph: Glynn Griffiths

PC's shooting linked to drugs turf war

JASON BENNETTO
Crime Correspondent

Detectives investigating the shooting of an off-duty police officer at his home are examining possible links with a violent turf war being waged between rival drug gangs.

The shooting of PC Stephen Hardy, 26, in both legs and an arm, was the latest in a spate of attacks involving firearms in Merseyside. Since Saturday six men, including PC Hardy, have been shot in the legs in five separate incidents.

Police said yesterday they were investigating potential connections between the shootings and a string of attacks sparked off by the murder of David Unger, shot dead in an ambush in his car in Toxteth in May last year. Many of the shootings are known to be connected to the city's thriving drugs trade.

PC Hardy, who has three years' service in the police, was in bed with his girlfriend on Tuesday at the home they share with their 12-month-old child in Croxteth Park, Liverpool, when the gunmen broke in.

Mersey's rising tide of lawlessness



PC Hardy: Shot in own home

The couple investigated and were confronted by two masked men who made them lie on the floor. PC Hardy tried to raise the alarm by dialling 999 but he was shot four or five times.

He underwent surgery yesterday. His condition was described as "serious but stable". Neighbours suggested yesterday that the gunmen may have called at the wrong house - residents of a nearby property were said to have been selling drugs, but left abruptly recently. The young officer had not been involved in any investigations into any of the earlier firearms incidents.

Merseyside risks being labelled Britain's drugs and gun capital. Chief Constable Jim Sharples' annual report reveals that 12 police officers were shot in 1995, a 25 per cent increase on 1994. The report also revealed that 3,000 firearms were found in the area, a 10 per cent increase on 1994. The report also revealed that 1,000 firearms were found in the area, a 10 per cent increase on 1994.

The incident follows the shooting of three men in the legs at a pub late on Saturday night in the Old Swan area of Liverpool. The following day shots were fired into a house about half a mile away. No one was injured but the owner of the house, a pregnant woman, was treated for shock.

On Tuesday four to five men burst into a house in the Bootle area and shot a man twice in the legs with a handgun.

On the same day three men entered a house in Old Swan and shot a man in the legs.

Armed police patrols have been increased in response. Jim Sharples, Chief Constable of Merseyside, said yesterday that there appeared to be no motive for the "despicable" attack on PC Hardy.

He added: "There are a number of criminal elements in this city who think the only way they can settle their differences is by shooting each other."

"There is casual indifference to the use of firearms now with knecappings becoming more common... It used to be the baseball bat, then the knife but now we have come through a threshold and it is the gun."

"The problem stems from drugs and the drug-related trade. Drug dealing by its nature is territorial. There is an increase in firearms which is directly linked to the drugs trade."

Extra funds for forces fails to boost crime solving

JASON BENNETTO

Pumping extra money into the police service does not automatically cut crime, improve the performance of forces, or provide more bobbies on the beat, new research published yesterday suggested.

In some cases forces that received up to 18 per cent more funding last year showed no improvement while others fell behind despite big pay increases.

However, the Audit Commission, which carried out the study, warned that it may be several years before benefits from increases in expenditure show.

The commission did find that last year most police forces responded to 999 calls and reached emergencies more quickly than in 1993/94. The overall crime clear-up rate re-

mained static, although forces generally achieved slightly better results against violent crime. But there were a number of forces whose record in both areas deteriorated.

Despite the overall improvements chief constables yesterday cast doubt on the usefulness of the statistics and said they could be misleading.

The public-spending watchdog also detailed for the first time what proportion of their time uniformed officers spent with the public. This varied from 77 per cent in Durham to 36 per cent in West Mercia.

The "performance indicators" for the 43 forces of England and Wales in 1994/95 show that several with large funding increases made little improvement. Durham had an 18 per cent funding increase yet made

no improvement in crime solving. Dorset's performance deteriorated in several categories despite an extra 8 per cent.

The report, *Local Authority Performance Indicators - Police and Fire Services*, concluded: "The public will naturally expect forces to say how they have used this extra money... The important point is that increases in funding should result in increased effectiveness."

Paul Whitehouse, chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers' quality of service committee and Chief Constable of Sussex Police, argued that some forces had to spend their extra money on badly needed improvements to infrastructure and pension contributions.

On the promptness with which forces answer 999 calls, the report found most had im-

proved. The majority managed to answer calls within 10 to 15 seconds 80 to 90 per cent of the time. However, Cambridgeshire notably saw its success rate in achieving a 12-second response time fall from 94 per cent in 1993/94 to 74 per cent. In arriving at an emergency, most aim to respond within 10 to 15 minutes in urban areas and 20 in rural areas. Again, most improved.

Jim Sharples, President of the Association of Chief Police Officers and Chief Constable of Merseyside - which failed to improve its 68 per cent on arrival targets - said performance indicators had a role to play in informing the public. But he cautioned: "They are fraught with difficulties and the minimal public interest shown last year raises genuine questions about their relevance."

How the forces compared on performance indicators

Police force	Change in expenditure 1994/95	Change in crime clear-up rate 1994/95	Change in response time to 999 calls 1994/95	Police force	Change in expenditure 1994/95	Change in crime clear-up rate 1994/95	Change in response time to 999 calls 1994/95
Avon and Somerset	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Lincolnshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Bedfordshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Northamptonshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Cambridgeshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Northumbria	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Cheshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Nottinghamshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Cleveland	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	South Wales	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Cumbria	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	South Yorkshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Derbyshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Staffordshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Devon and Cornwall	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Suffolk	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Dorset	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Sussex	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Durham	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Thames Valley	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Dyfed Powys	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	West Midlands	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Essex	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	West Yorkshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Gloucestershire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	Wiltshire	3.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Grampian	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Gwent	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Hampshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Hertfordshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Humbly Grove	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Humberside	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Leicestershire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
London	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Merseyside	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Metropolitan	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
North Wales	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Northamptonshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Northumbria	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Nottinghamshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
South Wales	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
South Yorkshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Staffordshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Suffolk	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Sussex	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Thames Valley	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
West Midlands	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
West Yorkshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				
Wiltshire	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%				

* Qualified, other 10 forces have been excluded

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customers. RNIB also encourages the stores to provide staff to read out prices and give directions. RNIB's work is especially important if you consider many visually impaired people live alone. For more details about RNIB call 0345 023040.



RNIB

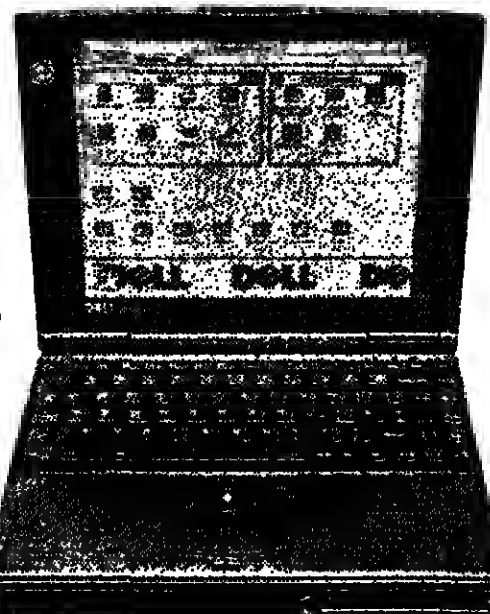
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'Red-listed' British birds face fast decline

NICHOLAS SCHOON
Environment Correspondent

Three dozen British bird species have been put on a new "red list" by leading conservation organisations because the birds are either in rapid decline or seriously endangered.

Of the 36 species on the list published yesterday, 23 have had their UK populations halved or more over the past quarter century. Ten years ago there were only eight species in this category.

"Things are getting worse rather than better," said Dr Mark Avery, chairman of the Birds Conservation Group which agreed the list. "The fate of these birds acts as a barometer of the health of the environment."

The eight conservation organisations which drew up the list believe modern farming methods are to blame for several of the species' declines. Nine farmland birds - the turtle dove, skylark, song thrush, spotted flycatcher, tree sparrow, linnet, bullfinch, reed bunting and corn bunting, have all been added since the last published list six years ago.

The move from spring- to winter-sown cereals, neglect and grubbing out of hedgerows and the use of pesticides are thought to be the major causes of the birds' difficulties.

Some of those on the list are extremely rare - the bittern has only about 20 breeding pairs in the country. Several hundred red-backed shrikes bred in Britain 30 years ago, but now, in some summers, the shrike raises no young here. At most only a handful of pairs breed.

The red list also contains species whose numbers still run

into hundreds of thousands but are falling very rapidly. Worst hit is the tree sparrow, which has seen a population decline of 89 per cent in 25 years.

Dr Avery fears that when the next red list is drawn up in five years time more species will be added. "We have an amber list of 110 species found in Britain which we say are of medium concern," he said. "But among those there are several candidates for the next red list."

The lists were agreed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the British Trust for Ornithology, the Wildlife Trusts, the National Trust and four other conservation organisations. The groups looked at data for some 300 species which breed or winter in these islands, and decided that almost half gave grounds for concern.

Red-list birds were those whose population had at least halved in 25 years, had suffered a long-term population decline in the past two centuries, or where the global population was now very low and Britain was home to a large part of it.

The conservation organisations say that with the right research, policies, incentives and cash backing, the declines can be halted and species brought back from the brink; numbers of breeding corn crakes, for example, have risen for the past two summers in the Scottish islands.

Conservationists are asking children to forego the seasonal delights of collecting frog spawn and watching tadpoles grow in jam jars. Frog and toad populations are believed to be in decline in Britain and across most of the globe, with habitat change, pollution and disease thought to be the main causes.

Britain's most rapidly declining or rarest birds



Red-backed shrike
Eats large insects like bumble bees which it impales on thorns. Once common in Britain but essentially extinct as a breeding species here since 1988.



Roseate tern
Fewer than 90 pairs of this seabird now breed in Britain, and there are only 1,500 pairs in Europe as a whole - most breeding in the Azores.



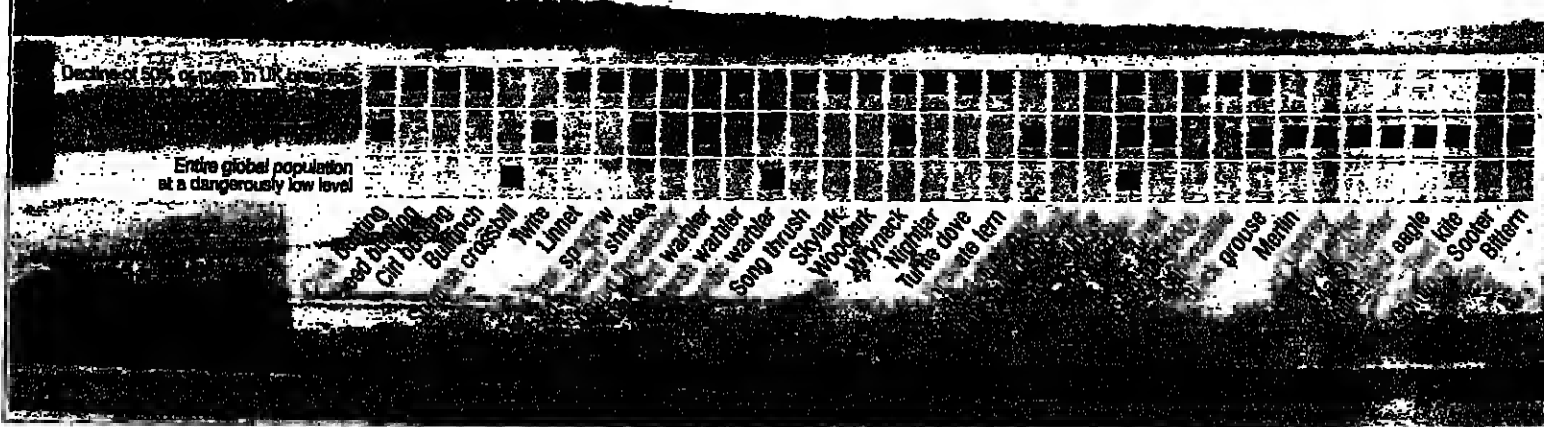
Scoter
Hard hit by Sea Empress oil spill off Pembrokeshire. Tens of thousands found in UK coastal waters through the year but less than 90 pairs breed here.



Corn Bunting
A small farmland bird with a song like jangling keys. In sharp decline for a quarter century. Less than 20,000 pairs in UK.



Woodlark
Heathland species whose range - the area it is found in - has shrunk by 60 per cent in 25 years. About 600 UK pairs, in southern and eastern England.



Folletts accept libel damages

Ken and Barbara Follett yesterday accepted undisclosed libel damages over a newspaper column which questioned the sincerity of their fund-raising activities for the Labour Party.

Neither the novelist nor his wife, the founder of Emily's List, which is aimed at getting more women into Parliament, were at the High Court.

Their solicitor, John Rubinstein, told Mr Justice French that Anne Robinson attacked the couple in her column in the *Today* newspaper in April 1995.

She also questioned Mrs Follett's bona fides in connection with her selection by Labour as its official candidate to contest the Stevenage constituency in the next election.

News (UK) Ltd, the publishers of the paper until its recent closure, its former editor, Richard Stott, and Miss Robinson accepted the attack went beyond the legitimate cut and thrust of political exchange.

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PCs revive woman pronounced dead

A woman who had been declared dead by a doctor was recovering in hospital last night after being resuscitated by two police constables who saw her leg twitch.

Maurice Jones, 59, was declared dead by her doctor after her son found her slumped on the floor of her home in Thwing, Humberside.

PC Kevin Smith and his colleague PC Philip Shrimpton arrived less than 30 minutes after Mrs Jones, who has four children, was declared dead. PC Shrimpton comforted her family while PC Smith checked the bedroom where she was found.

"The body was lying face

down and white and it had obviously been there for some time," he said yesterday. "Then the leg moved - it just jumped in the air. I was scared stiff - never mind all this macho police stuff."

The shocked officer called his colleague and the pair began to resuscitate Mrs Jones by clearing her airway and giving her heart massage.

Her eyes were soon open and she was looking at the officers, although she was not coherent. Medics later revealed that Mrs Jones, a widow, had been in a deep diabetic coma.

Mrs Jones is being treated at Scarborough Hospital.

DAILY POEM

The Magi

By John Watts

*What were they after? Or was it incidental,
some unplanned detour for a novel viewing,
something over the hill, some incremental
growth of knowledge, vaguely worth pursuing?*

*Old friends, whose intellectual rivalry
occasioned long debates on wisdom, logic,
truth, on politics versus chivalry,
and the legitimacy of arcane magic.*

*they would have ridden out across the sands
of scepticism, careless of destination
but treading familiar circuits, when the hands
of some collective instinct, or imagination,*

*caused them to set a starlit course. Perhaps.
Perhaps when they had stumbled on that stall
they found their riddles' answer, under wraps,
but obvious, quite simple after all.*

This poem by John Watts has been awarded first prize in the 1996 Peterloo Poets Open Poetry Competition, announced today. The competition, now in its 11th year, has become one of the most popular of the poetry circuit, attracting 4,000-5,000 entries a year from established and novice poets. The prizewinning poems will be published in the Peterloo Competition leaflet in June (£3, postage paid). Entries details for the 1997 competition can be obtained from Peterloo Poets, 2 Kelly Gardens, Calstock, Cornwall PL18 9SA.

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Local elections: Labour and Tories start campaign with bid to prove other is most costly to live under

War of words begins with row over tax

NICHOLAS TIMMINS
Public Policy Editor

Labour and the Conservatives yesterday launched their local election campaigns with the traditional war of words over tax and spending in a contest for 3,000 council seats that is likely to see the Tories pushed even further into third place in local government.

Brain Mawhinney, the Conservative Party chairman, revived the traditional Tory theme that "Conservative councils cost you less" using figures for the six councils where the Tories remain entirely responsible for local taxes to argue that Labour authorities charge £225 more, on average, for a Band D property and the Liberal Democrats £139 more.

Labour hit back using average council tax figures - a fairer reflection, Labour claims, of what people actually pay - to argue that the Labour average is £513 against £536 for Conservative councils and £567 for the Liberal Democrats. With steep increases in the council tax pencilled in for the next two years - the equivalent of almost 2p on the standard rate of tax on Labour's calculations - the party launched under the slogan "The Tories hit you where it hurts".

With both Labour and the Liberal Democrats anticipating gains, Tony Blair, the Labour leader, said his party's success on 2 May "will bring forward the day when we can finally rid the country of this tired, discredited government" replacing it with one "with the ideas and energy to get this country going again".

Mr Blair said the issue was "ultimately about trust" with Labour already trusted to run more councils than ever before - 200 compared with the 14 the Conservatives still control.

Parties' policy battleground

CONSERVATIVE
■ Aim to double living standards over next 25 years and claim party has "returned to our natural tax-cutting agenda".
■ Vouchers for all four-year-olds from April next year, extension of selection in secondary schools.
■ New legislation to let grant-maintained schools borrow.
■ Highlight falling crime figures and extension of closed-circuit television in city centres.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATS
■ Renewed pledge to spend extra £2bn on education.
■ Campaigning for extra 3,000 bobbers on the beat.
■ Promise of consultation on local spending priorities, more local democracy, more powers for neighbourhood, town and parish councils.

LABOUR
■ Stress on public-private partnerships, citing Manchester's Metro and Birmingham's International Convention Centre as evidence that "Labour gets things done".
■ Aim to raise standards in schools, citing Birmingham's baseline assessment of school children and its Children's University.
■ Pioneering consultation projects to listen to local views, including Ipswich's use of interactive TV and Edinburgh's interactive technology system.

He hammered home Labour's partnership approach with the private and voluntary sectors, citing the Huddersfield McAlpine stadium, Labour's education innovations in Birmingham, and North Tyneside's

child-care programme which has won it contracts to run services from Brent, north-west London, as ways the new Britain is "already being built".

As Labour pointed out that average council tax increases have come in at 6.3 per cent against the Treasury's assumption in the grant settlement of 8 per cent, John Gummer, Secretary of State for the Environment, argued that Tory groups had proposed lower increases in many areas.

"While Mr Blair was holding out the prospect of tax cuts, his councillors were busy raising taxes and undermining the Government's tax cuts in the process," he said.

Mr Blair replied that the Government's budget plans would force up local tax bills next year and the year after. "It is a con trick which we will expose in this campaign. On taxation, the Tories are giving with one hand and taking with the other."

Gillian Shepherd, the Secretary of State for Education, stepped up the row over selection, attacking the pledge made by Trafford council in Manchester to examine how to make its six grammar schools non-selective if, as expected, it turns its minority Labour control into full control on 2 May.

That, she claimed, would reverse the decision of parents at Altrincham Boys' Grammar, one of the best performing schools in the country, which opted out this month. Beverly Hughes, Trafford's leader, said half the children in parts of the borough received a grammar school education against only six per cent in more deprived areas. That was "something that must be examined" when the council's priority was "quality education for all our children" not just the 30 per cent with grammar school places.

MPs up in arms for St George

A row broke out at Westminster yesterday after it was announced that Turkish National Day is to be celebrated in a Commons dining room on April 23, St George's Day.

A Commons motion has been tabled calling for the mass resignation of the Catering Committee unless the day is

used to honour the patron saint of England instead.

Winston Churchill, Tory MP for Daventry, who tabled the motion, said: "I find it quite incomprehensible... If something comparable was done in Scotland on Burns' night, the nation would be up in arms."

But Sir Donald Thompson,

Conservative MP for Calder Valley and a member of the Catering Committee, said: "I am all for celebrating whatever, whenever - the more the merrier."

Bellamy's Cafeteria in the new parliamentary building plans also to mark Children's Day on 23 April.



Calling a halt: Clare Short, Labour's transport spokeswoman, at Wandsworth Road station, south London, before yesterday's Railtrack privatisation debate. Photograph: Philip Meech

Warning over control of Internet

Governments should "tread warily" before trying to control the Internet, the worldwide computer network, despite fears about its use for terrorism or the spread of pornography, Science and Technology minister Ian Taylor warned yesterday.

He told the Commons at Question Time that he hoped a "highway code" for users would be drawn up in the coming weeks.

His comments came as President Bill Clinton disclosed he was worried the Internet was aiding international terrorism by making it too easy for sinister forces to learn how to make bombs or produce nerve gas.

Mr Taylor stressed: "Governments should tread warily in trying to control the information on the Internet."

"If it's designed to survive a nuclear attack, it's likely to be resistant to government regulation."

But he added: "That does not mean to say that there is not a large onus on the network service providers to try to provide a highway code for potential purchasers of software and I'm encouraging them to do that, and I rather hope that we will see progress over the next few weeks."

Labour to end NHS staff gag

NICHOLAS TIMMINS

Doctors and nurses will be restored to the boards of health authorities and hospitals if Labour wins the next election, Harriet Harman, the party's health spokeswoman, said yesterday.

A Labour government would also "act to end the gag on NHS staff", she said, believing it is in the public interest for "all health service staff to be able to speak freely about their professional concerns".

But she told a British Medical Association meeting in Leeds that Labour would also set "tough new standards for patient care".

That would include not just published targets for reduced waiting times, but tables setting out the numbers readmitted for treatment, and the number who get infections after treatment.

"This kind of information will be published nationally for the first time, and made available to patients," she said.

Her move came as Stephen Dorrell, the Secretary of State for Health, appeared to rule out moves by NHS Trusts to sell their own-brand health insurance to patients.

Some 30 trusts are said to

have had discussions with private insurers on launching schemes which could range from the promise of a fast-track for waiting-list operations to full cut-price private cover or cash allowances during NHS stays.

Gerald Malone, minister for health, told MPs a fortnight ago that there was "no objection to NHS Trusts offering branded insurance policies", but Mr Dorrell confirmed yesterday that such an approach had "no place in our plans for the future of the NHS".

In a letter to Alan Milburn, the Labour health spokesman, he maintained that Mr Malone's answer was a statement of "the longstanding legal position". But he added: "I do not believe that private health insurance schemes could in any circumstances be introduced without an unacceptable risk to public funds. I do not believe there is any reason for the NHS to involve itself in that activity."

Mr Milburn argued that Mr Dorrell's comments amounted to a major climbdown after Mr Malone's comments.

The health minister, he claimed had "let the cat out of the bag" by revealing the Conservatives' real intentions for the NHS, but had now been "slapped down" by Mr Dorrell.

Parties clash over elected mayors

NICHOLAS TIMMINS

Tony Blair and Michael Heseltine clashed over proposals for an elected mayor for London at the opening of the local election campaign yesterday as the Labour leader underlined his commitment to the idea.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Heseltine - a past advocate of elected bosses for big cities - argued that directly elected mayors could not be introduced without a "root-and-branch reform of the working of local government".

John Gummer, Secretary of State for the Environment, joined the attack. Labour, he said, in its recent consultation document on London had been unable to decide "whether it wants a mayor or a new GLC (Greater London Council). So it has decided it will have both."

But Mr Blair, in a speech in London, insisted that the idea offered "real potential to be the spur for the renewal of local democracy in this country".

"Strong civic leadership could help restore much needed civic pride in London," he said. "Imagine the potential energy an elected mayor could give to London in the new millennium. Not a ceremonial role, but elected political leadership which has as its job speaking up for the people of London and driving the renewal of the city." The potential, he added, was "equally strong for other cities in Britain".

His comments came after Mr Heseltine, who promoted the idea of elected mayors during his backbench exile in the Eighties, said the idea could not simply be stuck on as "an Elastoplast" to the existing structure.

A mayor would require the focusing of powers at present widely dispersed through a myriad of overlapping committees, he said. That in turn would require a root-and-branch reform of local government if an elected mayor was not to be neutered by the existing bureaucracies. But, he added, in an article in the *London Evening Standard* newspaper, "I detect no public appetite whatsoever for root-and-branch reform."

Having a Minister for London and a Cabinet committee for the capital provided the "flexibility to meet the diversity of London's needs", Mr Heseltine said, arguing that it was "a mistake" to have one over-arching structure for the capital.

He also attacked Labour's proposal for the police to be placed under Labour's proposed London-wide authority - an idea which Labour said was backed by Sir Paul Condon, Commissioner for the Metropolitan Police.

The Conservatives' opposition to a London-wide body showed just how out of touch they were, Mr Blair argued, while the creation of elected mayors would be a genuinely decentralising policy.

"Central government would deliberately be creating powerful political voices in the cities of this country. We would be doing it both to enrich democracy and to give new direction to our cities," he said.

While he insisted Labour's proposal for London remained a consultation issue, he stressed: "I have made my views clear."

Hardly electrifying as the Tories decide to give rail debate a miss

Ms Short on the right lines

Clare Short, the Labour transport spokeswoman who upset her party leadership by expressing an almost socialist view of taxation, yesterday returned to the tough subject.

Spiking Tory guns as she opened a debate on the sale of Railtrack, the shadow transport secretary said she would "like to say a word on tax".

But, to cheers from her colleagues, she went on: "The cost of privatising the railways amounts to an extra £106.38 for every taxpayer in the country. This is equal to an extra 1p on the basic rate of income tax."

Ms Short had been expected to come under attack from MPs hoping to exploit her weekend remarks. However most Conservative backbenchers gave the debate a miss.

There were only 14 in the chamber when Sir George Young, Secretary of State for Transport, rose to speak - compared to some 30 Labour MPs - and no telling blows were landed.

Sir George wondered if the

higher levels of rail investment Ms Short talked of were going to come from higher taxes on MPs, who she had seemed to imply could afford to pay more.

"One can but contrast the way the leadership embraced and protected Harriet Harman sending her son to a grammar school, and silenced Ms Short for suggesting that the better off should pay more taxes."

"The one is endorsed for ac-

Inside Parliament

Stephen Goodwin

charges on train operators, restrict land disposals and claw back most of the company's income from property sales.

"The use of regulation to protect the national interest will change the likely rate of return to shareholders," Ms Short said. A preliminary prospectus for the £1.8bn sale was published on Monday.

Ms Short said Labour wanted to be straight with potential investors. In government it would use all the levers at its disposal to reintegrate the railways under a renewed British Rail and to mobilise a public-private partnership to secure an increase in passengers and freight.

Labour could alter the company's priorities in order to serve the interests of the public rather than those of shareholders, she said, adding: "To place our hands directly and securely on those powerful levers of control we shall need only a small amendment to the Railways Act of 1993."

Sir George dismissed the threat, saying Labour's attempts

to stop the privatisation would not work. One million prospective investors had already registered with share shops and by the time of the general election there would not be much, if anything, left of BR to reconstitute.

But as the Secretary of State waxed eloquent about benefits such as bus links introduced by South West Trains and on-board check-in facilities on the Gatwick Express, a rather deflationary note was introduced by David Chidgey of the Liberal Democrats.

Mr Chidgey, MP for Eastleigh, said the 8.50pm train from Waterloo to Poole, "was unfortunately mistakenly signalled onto the Salisbury line."

"You don't have to be a railway buff to know that the line from Waterloo to Weymouth, through Poole, is electrified. The line to Salisbury is not. Consequently, it ground to a halt just west of Basingstoke, where the staff on the train led passengers to safety by torchlight."

"Is this the new modern railway Sir George talking of?"

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10
internationalThird man seen at
Oklahoma bomb site

Half an hour before the Oklahoma bombing, Dave Snyder was smoking at a street corner a few blocks from the Alfred P. Murrah federal building, waiting for a delivery of computer equipment. He spotted a Ryder truck moving slowly, as if heavily loaded and, mistaking it for his computer, went out to greet it. The front-seat passenger, Mr Snyder says, "gives me this go-to-hell kind of look". Describing a scowling skinhead, Mr Snyder asserts: "This is Tim McVeigh. He's in the passenger seat, 15 feet away. I am absolutely sure."

Timothy McVeigh, and his friend Terry Nichols are charged with murder and conspiracy in connection with the bombing which killed 168 people in Oklahoma a year ago. Mr Snyder's account, delivered to the FBI, might seem like damning prosecution evidence, but Mr McVeigh's lawyer, Stephen Jones, sees it as doing the opposite - helping to undermine the prosecution case.

If Mr McVeigh was the passenger, Mr Jones argues, who was driving the truck, which con-

Gavin Esler reports on fresh doubts about the investigation

tained 5,000lb of home-made explosives primed for the worst act of mass murder in US history? Mr McVeigh's former army buddy and alleged co-conspirator, the only other person charged, Mr Nichols, was - even prosecutors accept - 300 miles away at home in Kansas.

Mr Snyder got his sister to draw a kind of photofit of the man he describes as having "a pretty good tan ... olive-coloured skin, and a thin pencil moustache like in the old gangster movies". The driver is certainly not Mr Nichols. And despite the word of many such witnesses who insist Mr McVeigh was not alone in the truck, the FBI has issued no current wanted posters for anyone still being sought for the bombing. Far from being the bombing mastermind, was Mr McVeigh therefore a mere foot-soldier in a bigger conspiracy?

With political pressure from President Bill Clinton to secure the death penalty, agents and



Third man: An artist's view of McVeigh's 'companion'

prosecutors refuse to talk publicly. This is the most complex case in US criminal history - 22,000 witnesses have been interviewed. But there are numerous inconsistencies and unanswered questions. At least one witness claims he saw a get-away car driving behind the truck as it progressed through central Oklahoma City. And then there was "John Doe

Number Two", apparently seen when Mr McVeigh rented the truck, but never found.

Taken together, Mr Jones believes, such statements point to a prosecution case which is weak and circumstantial. "The ... bombing had to be a large conspiracy," he said, scoffing at the idea that Messrs McVeigh and Nichols alone could build and deliver such a bomb. "Terrorism," Mr Jones says, "requires an infrastructure."

Oklahomans, still grieving, regard such views as fantasies, but many also suspect that, in their determination to nail the two accused, prosecutors are ignoring evidence of a wider conspiracy.

There are fears that other bomb plotters may still be on the loose. The McVeigh-Nichols trial is unlikely to begin until next year and the burden on federal prosecutors is heavy.

They must either expose this suspected wider conspiracy or prove that two drifters are the most accomplished terrorists of our times.

Gavin Esler's Newsnight report is on BBC2 at 10.30pm tonight



Flashback: A fireman surveys damage after the bombing. Two men face trial over the outrage but the case is riddled with inconsistencies and it is feared that other plotters may be on the loose
Photograph Jim Argo/Reuters

IN BRIEF

Passport-free zone set to expand

Brussels — Europe's passport-free travel zone could expand northwards today, despite problems faced by the seven signatories of the Schengen accord in implementing their dream of a "borderless" continent. The Schengen executive committee is expected to agree in The Hague that European Union members Denmark, Finland and Sweden and non-members Norway and Iceland be admitted as observers of the travel treaty from 1 May. *Reuters*

Tito's yacht sells for £1.4m

Belgrade — After two unsuccessful auctions, the luxury yacht of the late President Josip Broz Tito sold for \$2.1m (£1.4m) to a Paris-based American millionaire, Belgrade media reported. The new owner, who did not want to be named, may turn the 390ft *Galeb* (Seagull) into a ship design facility, reports said. *AP*

Honour in France for US ambassador

Paris — United States ambassador to France Pamela Harriman was made a Commander of France's Order of Arts and Letters in recognition of her patronage of the fine arts. The award was conferred on her by Cultural Affairs Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy, who praised her role in helping arrange the Paris exhibition of the Barnes Collection of impressionist paintings. *Reuters*

Corsican police in nationalist gun battle

Ajaccio — Police traded fire with members of a militant nationalist group in a shootout that killed an officer and a militant. The clash began at around 7.30pm on Tuesday in Ajaccio in the south of the island; the gunmen were suspected members of *Cuncolla Nazionalista*, Corsica's leading nationalist group. *AP*

Jews urge action over Nazi compensation

Berlin — Jews whose property was seized by the Nazis demanded faster action from German officials yesterday to settle compensation claims ignored for decades in formerly communist eastern Germany. *Reuters*

Muggers decide to increase productivity

Dhaka — Bangladeshi muggers attending their first conference have decided to double their efforts at busy traffic intersections in the capital, newspapers reported. The *Bhorer Kagoj* said over 100 delegates bestowed the title "Master Hijacker" on the group's leader, Mohammad Rippon, for his record of 21 muggings in two hours. The meeting decided muggers should double their daily tally to 120 to meet "social and family demands". *Reuters*

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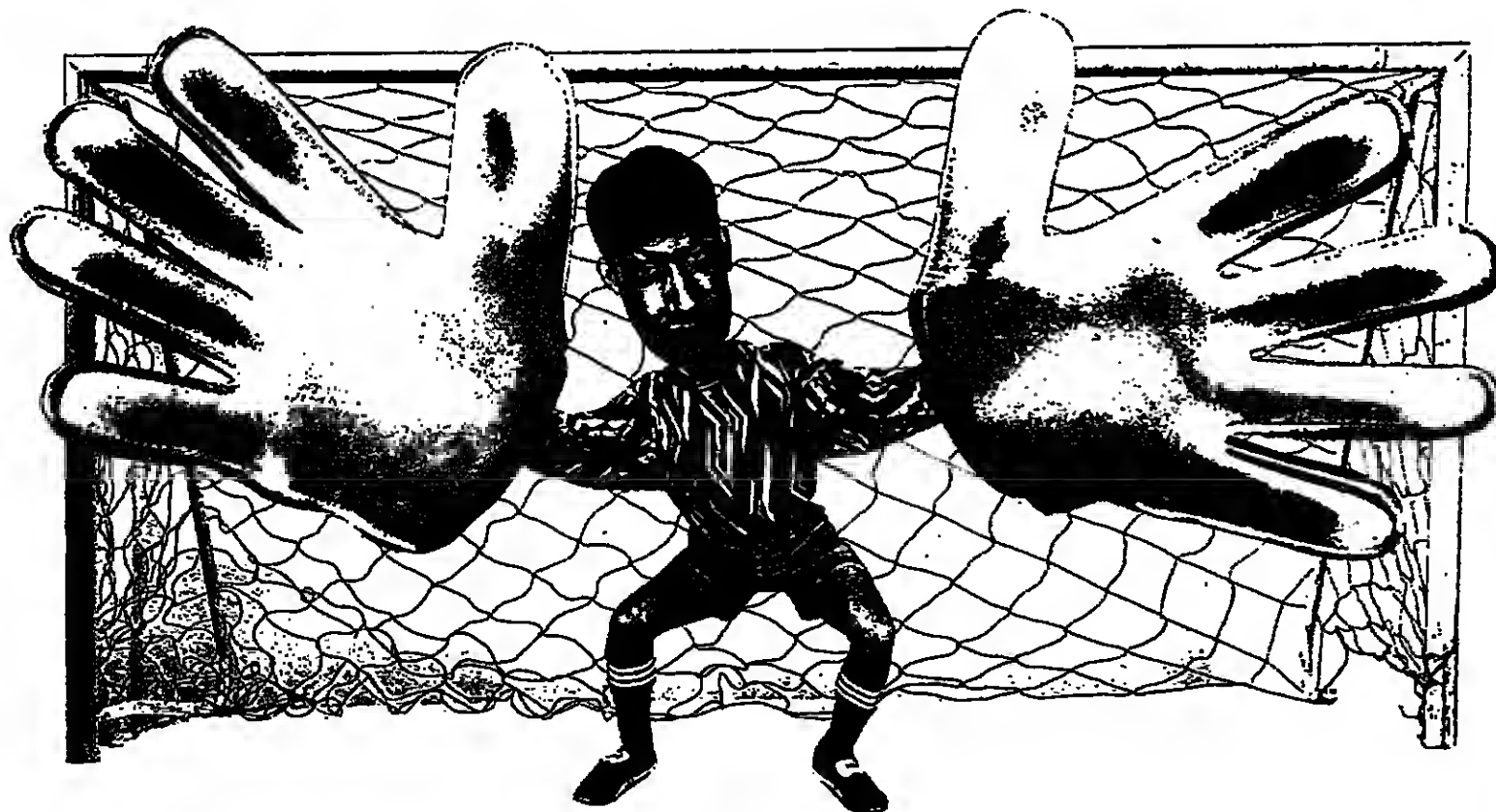
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25 APR 1996

US patches up frayed relations with Japan

RICHARD LLOYD PARRY
Tokyo

In the old days, it was in Europe that American presidents made big statements about international security. They went to Asia for talk of human rights, markets, and trade imbalances. Bill Clinton's State visit to Japan, which got under way in Tokyo yesterday, is a lesson in how much priorities have changed since the end of the Cold War: an Asian summit devoted principally to security and the maintenance of what American leaders refer to as the most important bilateral relationship in the world.

In form, the meeting between Mr Clinton and the Japanese Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, has been conventional enough. But the contrasts with previous summits, dominated by fractious arguments about trade, are striking.

The joint statement exchanged by the two leaders in front of the Akasaka Palace yesterday was itself an indication of the change of emphasis. The meat of the agreement was about security, a forceful confirmation of the *status quo* in the face of gathering uncertainty inside and outside Japan.

The Joint Declaration on Security contains no surprises. The US will maintain 100,000 forward-deployed troops in Asia, and around 47,000 of these, the same number as before, will be based in Japan. The

two sides will continue to co-operate on intelligence-gathering and strategy in times of crisis, and jointly develop the F2 support fighter. Tokyo will continue to pay for the maintenance of its military guests; Washington will continue to support Japan's bid for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.

But behind all this mutual reaffirmation there is more than a little nervousness, and it comes at a crucial moment, both for Asian security as a whole and for America's particular interests in Japan.

Touted in the Joint Declaration as a celebration of "one of the most successful bilateral relationships in history", the summit is in many ways the culmination of a giant damage limitation exercise which began last September after the rape of a 12-year-old Japanese schoolgirl by three US servicemen on the island of Okinawa.

The crime galvanised long-standing resentment on the island, where three-quarters of all US bases and 29,000 US troops are concentrated. In October, 85,000 Okinawans rallied in protest at the US presence. The Prefecture Governor, Masahide Ota, refused to sign documents necessary for the compulsory leasing of land used by the bases. The dispute remains embarrassingly unresolved.

The Okinawa issue was in part pre-empted by the unveiling on Monday of an American plan to return one-fifth of the

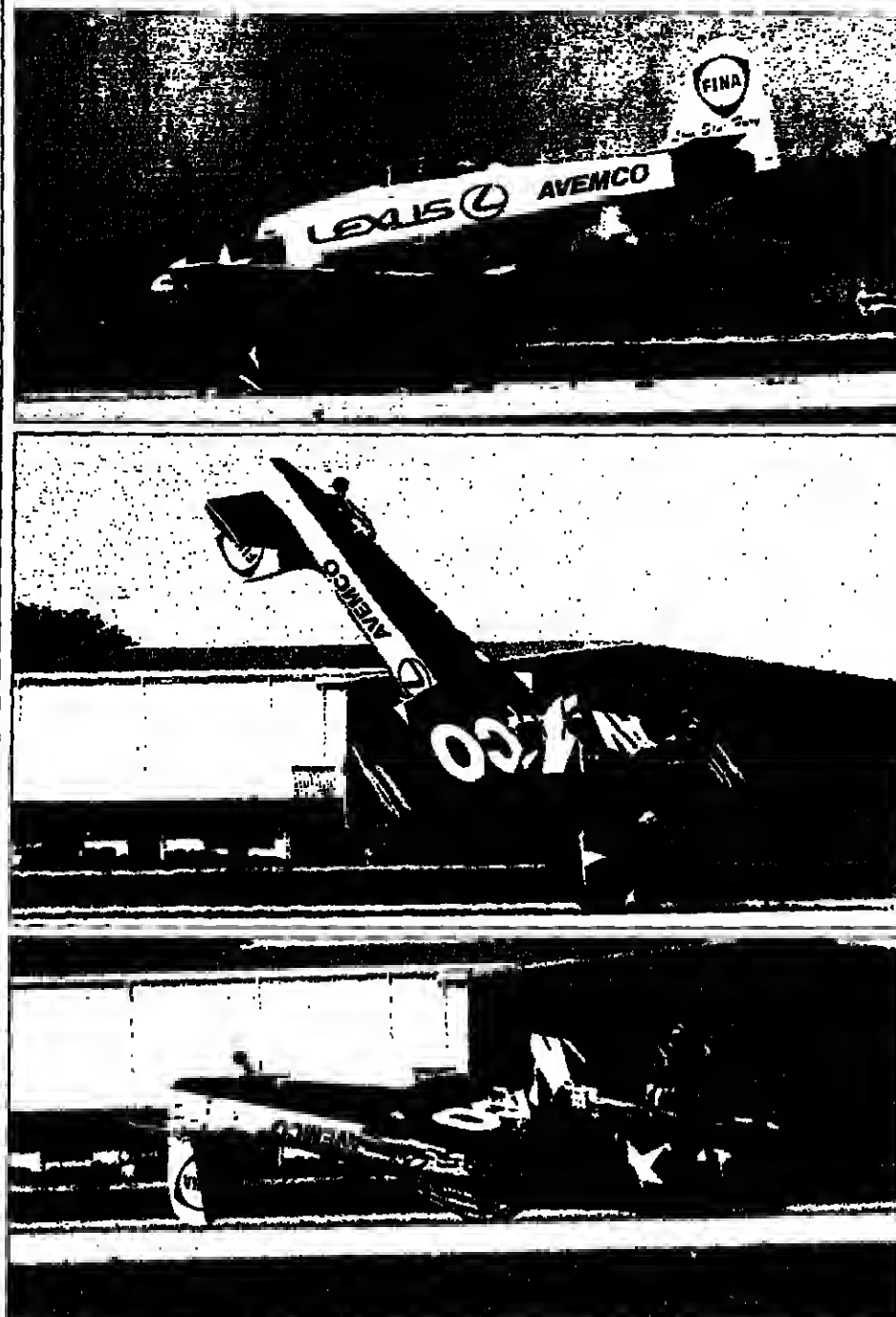
Okinawan land currently occupied by the bases. The cost, to be met by the Japanese, is estimated at 1 trillion yen.

But the visit is also a reflection of wider anxieties about Asia. Mr Clinton visited the aircraft carrier *Independence* which, less than a month ago, was nervously watching over Chinese missile tests in the Straits of Taiwan. Earlier, he and Mr Hashimoto discussed the situation on the Korean border, where North Korean troops violated the armistice earlier in the month. If war did break out on the peninsula, the American military effort would be supplied and coordinated from Okinawa.

But a fog of ambiguity surrounds Japan's actual role in the event of an emergency. Under the post-war constitution Japan is forbidden from "the use of force as a means of settling international disputes". Its military is strictly designated as the Self Defence Force. Any suggestion that it might operate outside the confines of Japanese territory is profoundly controversial.

US officials refuse to be drawn into discussion of another country's constitutional dilemma: the Japanese say vaguely that their response to an emergency will depend on what that emergency may be. As Mr Clinton and Mr Hashimoto shook hands yesterday, there was a strong suspicion they were crossing their fingers behind their backs, and hoping their grand words would never be tested.

Somersault of death at air show



A veteran pilot, Charlie Hillard, flying a Hawker Sea Fury, was killed when he crashed while landing in Lakeland, Florida, at the 22nd annual Sun 'n Fun Fly-In. Photograph: AP

Baltic states seek defence guarantees

ADRIAN BRIDGE
Tallinn

Amid mounting fears that they might be left behind in the race to join Nato, leaders of the three Baltic states are pressing the West to come up with convincing alternative strategies for their security.

It is not a task they are facing with relish. Having regained independence from Moscow just five years ago, all three countries believe that the only way they can keep it is by becoming part of the western military alliance.

As the Estonian Prime Minister, Tiit Vahi, put it: "What we really want is a security guarantee in the form of Nato membership as soon as possible. But if it is going to stop short of that, then, please, tell us what you have in mind."

Mr Vahi yesterday had the chance to put his point across personally to Nato Secretary General Javier Solana during his brief stop-over in Tallinn.

The content of their private discussion was not revealed. In public, however, Mr Solana stated that none of the 11 countries currently seeking to join Nato had been excluded and that, while not being ruled in, the Baltic states had definitely not been ruled out.

Despite such reassurances in public, Nato officials admit privately that there are more difficulties surrounding the membership bids from the Baltic states than those from other former communist countries, such as Hungary and Poland, which will almost certainly be admitted to the alliance first.

The main problem concerns Russia and its violent objection to any suggestion that the Baltic states could one day join Nato. Russia is opposed to Nato expansion in principle, but is particularly sensitive about the idea of the alliance advancing up to its borders.

On top of Moscow's objections, Estonia and Latvia have the additional complication of containing very large ethnic-Russian minorities, while Estonia even has an unresolved border dispute with Moscow. While celebrating Baltic in-

dependence, many Western leaders balk at the idea of actually being called upon to defend it. As Douglas Hurd, the former British foreign secretary, put it recently: "Is it really credible that the United States or, indeed, Britain would undertake to defend Estonia if this could only be done with nuclear weapons?"

Instead of Nato membership, Mr Hurd suggested that Baltic security concerns could best be met within a defence pact with neighbouring Scandinavian countries, headed by Sweden and Finland, neither of which are Nato members. Under such an arrangement, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia would clearly come under some sort of Western umbrella, but would not belong to an organisation viewed by many in Moscow as hostile.

On a practical level, Scandinavian countries have already contributed more than others to the building up and retraining of Baltic armed forces, and are happy to go on doing so. They are horrified, however, at the suggestion that they should bear ultimate responsibility for their security.

"This idea is simply unworkable," said a Scandinavian diplomat in Tallinn. "The Nordic countries are happy to complement Nato assistance here, but they cannot replace it." Baltic leaders themselves fear that given recent moves in Russia towards recreating something of a union with former Soviet republics, exclusion from Nato will allow Moscow to think that they have fallen into a "grey zone".

"For us a 'grey zone' would be a very black scenario," said Mari-Ann Kalam, Estonian foreign ministry press spokesman. "It could leave the impression that we were up for grabs."

To counter this impression, Baltic politicians would seek to step up their involvement in Nato's Partnership for Peace programme and would like to invite many more forces from Nato countries to participate in joint training exercises on Baltic territories. They are also planning to step up their efforts to join the European Union.

'Tactless' Governor to leave Turks and Caicos islands

JOHN LICHFIELD

The Government yesterday disowned allegations made by the Governor of the Turks and Caicos Islands which led to an embarrassing spat between Britain and one of the tiniest remaining outposts of its empire. Sir Nicholas Bonsor, Minister of State at the Foreign Of-

fice, confirmed that Governor Martin Bourke's three-year term, due to expire in September, will not be extended. But he said there was no question of London agreeing to "disproportionate" demands from the islands' politicians for Mr Bourke's immediate removal. Sir Nicholas was speaking to the *Independent* on his return

from a trouble-shooting mission to the Caribbean. He confirmed that earlier this month the Government had sent a frigate to patrol off the islands in case the confrontation turned violent, but he denied this represented an implicit threat of British military intervention. The only weapon the warship had been instructed to employ was its

helicopter - to lift British officials to safety if necessary. The dispute began in February when Governor Bourke gave a magazine interview in which he said drug trafficking through the islands had reached a "peak" and crime was spiralling. Sir Nicholas said yesterday that he had expressed his regret for these remarks in

talks with the leading politicians of the islands earlier this week. "The Governor said some things which, I think, were tactless ... He assures me that he was not aware that they were part of the official interview." Sir Nicholas said that he was satisfied that drug-trafficking to the US through the Turks and Caicos Islands was not at a

peak but had been substantially reduced in the past decade. He went on to say he hoped that his visit, and "extremely friendly" talks with local politicians, would help to defuse the crisis. But he conceded that the problems were not yet over. The island politicians were still refusing to work with Governor Bourke.

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Berlusconi faces election trouble in paradise

ANDREW GUMBEL
Milan

If Silvio Berlusconi fulfils his dreams, maybe one day all of Italy will look like this. Rows of pleasant suburban blocks of flats in brownish-red, ample lawns and flower beds, children in designer jeans riding tricycles along gleaming concrete pathways and family BMWs parked neatly in underground garages.

Welcome to Milano 3 – a kind of yuppie mini-city built by Mr Berlusconi during his days as a construction magnate in the late 1970s and now home to 10,000 well-to-do members of the Milan commuter belt moulded in his own image.

This is the Berlusconi dream made flesh, bright and pleasant like something out of the floor-polish adverts broadcast on his private television stations. Even the street signs are adorned with the symbol of Mr Berlusconi's Channel Five.

But these days there is trouble even in this secluded paradise. Mr Berlusconi's political party, Forza Italia, is lagging in the campaign for this Sunday's general election, under pressure not only from the centre-left opposition but also from its independent erstwhile partner, the Northern League (still popular around Milan), and its current bosom ally, the reformed neo-Fascist National Alliance.

Mr Berlusconi himself looks like a man bracing for the worst. "Let's hope, let's really hope," he said at a meeting in central Milan on Tuesday night – a far cry from his usual effusive optimism.

Forza Italia's MP for Milano 3, a bright and energetic education specialist called Valentina Aprea, finds herself battling to keep what is now considered a marginal constituency because of the unglamorous high-rise council blocks and semi-abandoned farmhouses that lurk a few kilometres beyond the town's skyline gates.

Mrs Aprea is popular locally thanks to a winning personality and two years of hard

work in the constituency and in various cultural and educational commissions in Rome. But that may not be enough to get her re-elected.

"The polls put me ahead, but 30 per cent of my electorate is still undecided. In these last few days I'm gunning for the moderate, Catholic vote," she said. "Italy needs a strong centrist party, and I think Silvio Berlusconi is the ideal leader, a true moderate."

Such words capture Forza Italia's big problem, which is that its voters are moderate but that its leader clearly is not, despite strenuous public relations



Silvio Berlusconi: Bracing himself for the worst

efforts to paint him that way. In fact the party's moderate wing has been squeezed in this election campaign, partly because Mr Berlusconi has succumbed to the growing influence of the National Alliance leader, Gianfranco Fini, and partly because his most moderate senior confidant, Vittorio Doti, was expelled recently because his girlfriend was spilling sensitive information to the judiciary.

Mrs Aprea is a case in point. Although one of the party's few bright young politicians, as a moderate she has been refused a place on Forza Italia's list for the part of the election decided by proportional representation. If she fails in her constituency she will have no chance to be "rescued" and sent back to Rome.

Partly because of Mr Berlusconi's problems with anti-corruption magistrates and the conflict of interest between his television stations and his political career, he has been slowly squeezed out of the position of political dominance he enjoyed two years ago when he first swept to power.

His Thatcherite, free-marketising programme has been heavily diluted to meet the needs of the National Alliance, which has wooed voters with promises of plentiful state jobs and welfare benefits. The contradictions within the centre-right alliance have become an electoral liability, with Mr Berlusconi on the one hand promising to reduce the size of the state but on the other saying no jobs will actually be cut.

In the last week, Forza Italia's campaign has become more desperate as the party denounces the opposition as Communist nostalgics for the corrupt old order – a line that worked two years ago when the left was more monolithic but cuts little ice now that it has turned into a broad coalition.

Privately, there is resentment too at the strength of the National Alliance and at Mr Fini's responsibility for provoking an election at a time of weakness for Mr Berlusconi.

The party leader for the Lombardy region, Onofrio Amuloso Battista, said the best Forza Italia could hope for was an inconclusive election result followed by a cross-party pact with the left-wing PDS on constitutional and electoral reform.

If that is true, then Mr Berlusconi is in real trouble. And if he is pushed aside by Mr Fini after the election, that will effectively radicalise the centre-right even further. "Without Berlusconi, Forza Italia is finished," said a member of the party's parliamentary staff in Rome. The end of Forza Italia would leave a recently converted neo-Fascist party as the only credible force on the Italian right – a prospect even Mr Berlusconi's worst enemies would not relish.



Copenhagen – A Hell's Angels club house burns after being hit by an anti-tank missile yesterday in the latest round of a vicious turf war. A second missile slammed into the premises of an allied motor-cycle gang.

Police said that the first rocket hit a Hell's Angels clubhouse in Snoldelev, 20

miles south-west of Copenhagen shortly after midnight, causing no injuries but burning down an annex.

Four hours later a second missile ploughed into a building used by the Angels' allies the Avengers, in Aalborg, 90 miles away. Four gang members sleeping in the building were injured by the missile,

which did not detonate. Hell's Angels have been battling the rival Bandidos gang in Denmark and the Nordic region for several years but the latest round of violence flared last month with the killing of local Bandidos leader, Uffe Larsen, in an ambush at Copenhagen airport.

Photograph: Reuter

Ambush blow to Yeltsin's hopes

PHIL REEVES
Moscow

Just as his political fortunes seemed to be rallying, the Chechen war has reared up in the face of Boris Yeltsin with the death of 26 Russian troops in a rebel attack timed to undermine one of the most important fixtures of his election campaign to date.

As the embattled president went wooing voters in the southern Russian city of Budennovsk yesterday – scene of a mass hostage-taking by Chechen separatists last year – news reached Moscow that rebels had laid waste a Russian convoy 30 miles south of Grozny.

According to a Russian military spokesman, 26 servicemen were killed and 51 were wounded in the attack which – no doubt to the further discomfort of the Kremlin – oc-

curred shortly before leaders of the G7 countries, including John Major, gather in Moscow for a heavily-hyped nuclear summit this weekend.

The episode was yet another dent in Russian efforts to convince the international community and domestic voters that the Chechen war is coming to a close, following Mr Yeltsin's announcement on 31 March of an end to major military operations and the his peace plan.

Despite Russian denials, it has become clear that fighting on both sides has continued, including aerial bombing raids by the Russian military on Chechen villages – most recently, Gostkoye.

Details of yesterday's assault were incomplete last night but the Interfax news agency said the Chechens attacked a convoy of 27 lorries, blasting them from close range with rocket-

propelled grenade launchers and mortars. All but four were reportedly destroyed.

That the attack was timed to disrupt Mr Yeltsin's early campaigning for June's presidential election is in little doubt, as the Chechens have previously demonstrated that they know precisely how to grab the headlines. Last month, on the eve of an all-important Russian Security Council meeting on a settlement for Chechnya, they stormed into Grozny and held part of the city for three days.

As he campaigned through the city yesterday, Mr Yeltsin made no mention of the ambush. He did, however, have harsh words for the Chechens, accusing the rebel leader Dzhokhar Dudayev of disrupting all previous peace efforts.

In remarks that will bolster rumours that his headline military advisers are withholding

information from him, the president also made the astonishing claim that "there is no war as such", boasting that two-thirds of Chechnya's districts are free from rebels. However, the "fight against terrorism and banditry" would continue.

Whether many Russians believe this double-speak remains to be seen, but the signs are not promising. During a campaign visit to southern Russia this week, Mr Yeltsin arrived to boos and jeers. And in Budennovsk, many on-lookers said they would not vote for him, despite his repeated promises to end the war.

Fears for Haiti as US force quits

PHIL DAVISON
Latin America Correspondent

Eighteen months after the US occupied Haiti to restore ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the last American combat troops left the country yesterday, rightfully claiming a resounding success in keeping the peace. But what now?

The Americans left security in the hands of 1,900 United Nations soldiers from Canada, Pakistan and Bangladesh. When these pull out on 30 June, a fledgling and already much-criticised police force of 5,300 Haitians will be faced with defending democracy and ensuring that the disbanded but long-powerful Haitian military does not rise from the ashes.

Diplomats in Haiti and neighbouring Dominican Republic say there are indications that exiled former military officers loyal to the ousted dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, may have been planning a coup after the departure of US and UN troops.

That, apparently, was the reason the Dominican Republic government locked up Lieutenant-Colonel Michel François, former head of Haiti's military-led police and the driving force behind the 1991 coup against Mr Aristide, and Franck Romain, former mayor of the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince. When the US ordered the 1991 coup leaders out of the country in September 1994, including Colonel François and General Raoul Cedras, nothing was said about their return.

And what of the old Tonton Macoutes or their later manifestation, the Frap (Front for the Advancement and Progress of Haiti) who terrorised Haitians before the US intervention?

"These guys are still out there and they may have weapons," Stan Schragger, spokesman for the US embassy in Port-au-Prince, told the Independent yesterday. "What happens after June 30, when the UN troops leave? I don't know."

NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY PROPOSED TRANSFER OF BUSINESS TO ABBEY NATIONAL PLC RESULT OF MEMBERS' VOTE

National and Provincial Building Society hereby gives Notice to all members of the Society that the result of the vote on the Saving Members' Special Resolution and on the Borrowing Members' Resolution moved at the Special General Meeting of the members of the Society held at NYNEX arena Manchester on 11 April 1996 is as follows:

Saving Members' Special Resolution	
Votes in favour	843,226
Votes against	33,394
Total votes cast	876,620
Members qualified to vote	1,056,061

The votes cast in favour of the resolution represent 96.2% of the total votes cast compared with the 75% majority required, and 79.8% of the members qualified to vote, compared with the 50% required. The resolution has accordingly been passed.

Borrowing Members' Resolution

Votes in favour	233,201
Votes against	10,468
Total votes cast	243,669

The votes cast in favour of the resolution represent 95.7% of the total votes cast compared with the simple majority required. The resolution has accordingly been passed.

Issued by Authority of the Directors

R. Keith Marber

Secretary

18 April 1996



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BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT 1986 CONFIRMATION HEARING NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL BUILDING SOCIETY

Notice is hereby given that National & Provincial Building Society has applied to the Building Societies Commission to confirm, under section 98 of the Act, the transfer of its business to Abbey National plc and the terms of the transfer.

Any interested party has the right to make written or oral representations, or both, to the Commission with respect to this application.

Written representations must reach the Commission by 12 noon on 13 May 1996.

Written notice of intention to make oral representations must also reach the Commission by 12 noon on 13 May 1996.

The Commission intends to hear oral representations on 3 June 1996 and will advise intending participants of the time and place.

The Act provides that the Commission must confirm a transfer unless it considers that:

- some information material to the members' decision about the transfer was not made available to all the members eligible to vote; or
- the vote on any resolution approving the transfer does not represent the views of the members eligible to vote; or
- there is a substantial risk that the successor company will not be authorised under the Banking Act 1987; or
- some relevant requirement of the Act or the rules of the Society was not fulfilled.

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US plan for Lebanon kills ceasefire hopes

Robert Fisk reports from Beirut where an American peace draft based on Israeli demands offered little prospect of an end to the bloodshed

Israel's onslaught on Lebanon appeared likely to continue last night after United States proposals to bring about an end to the bloodshed turned out to be little more than a copy of previous Israeli demands to disarm the Hizbollah guerrillas in southern Lebanon and leave Israel's occupation army in place for months to come.

Lebanese ministers tried to put a brave face on the US plan - in London, Rafiq Hariri, the Lebanese prime minister, suggested it contained "positive" elements - but Fares Bouz, the foreign minister, said in Cairo that it contradicted "all UN resolutions regarding the Middle East peace process".

The Lebanese and Syrians were particularly dismayed to find that it made no reference to the 1978 UN Security Council resolution 425 which called for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from southern Lebanon - and which is supposed to be

one of the principles upon which the overall American-Israeli peace with the Arabs is based. And despite initial hopes that both the Syrian and Iranian foreign ministers, Farouq al-Sharaa and Ali Akbar Velayati would arrive in Beirut to help secure a new peace, neither came to Lebanon. Mr al-Sharaa contented himself with offering Syria's support for an end to the violence while an expected Iranian delegation never showed up.

It would be pleasant to conclude that the US proposals persuaded Israel to cancel air attacks on Beirut for the first time in seven days but fierce storms and heavy cloud cover may have prevented Israeli raids. The Israeli bombardment of southern Lebanon continued as 10 more Katyusha rockets were fired by Hizbollah, six of them landing in Galilee and wounding an Israeli civilian, the other four in Israel's occupa-

tion zone. The Israelis may have taken some slim comfort at the news that Hizbollah has acknowledged the death of a single guerrilla, killed in the southern village of Jebel el-Butrn, near Tyre.

There was confusion, however, over the scope and content of some of the American proposals. In verbal messages to Lebanese and Syrian ministers, the US said that both Israel and Hizbollah should agree to end all attacks on civilians and that Hizbollah must lay down its arms - or be disbanded - in southern Lebanon; after nine months of peace, Israel would begin discussions on a military withdrawal. In reality, it was never possible that the Lebanese or the Syrians - who dominate the Lebanese government and much of Lebanon where they

maintain 22,000 troops - would allow Hizbollah to be disbanded. Forcibly taking away their weapons - even if possible - might rekindle the Lebanese civil war and President Assad has no intention of destroying

what timetables were not sacred - neither Lebanon or Syria is inclined to believe that discussions would begin or bear fruit after nine months of further Israeli occupation. However, in a written set of

getting civilians. Remarkably, it also tacitly acknowledges that Hizbollah would go on fighting Israeli soldiers inside southern Lebanon - and, of course, vice-versa - providing the Israelis did not shell Lebanese villages and Hizbollah did not fire Katyushas into Galilee.

Even this watered-down version of the wider proposals seemed to the Lebanese to contain several traps. The absence of any mention of UN resolution 425 in the letter as well as the verbal proposals troubled Beirut and Damascus while the American ambassador was asked to clarify a reference in the letter to the need for a new "mechanism" to implement the ceasefire agreement.

The Lebanese were also worried that the terms of the ceasefire would allow Israel to shell

villages if a Hizbollah guerrilla attacked an Israeli patrol in southern Lebanon and then returned to his home in one of the hilltop hamlets sprinkled over the terrain - the same villages in which Lebanese civilian deaths prompted the Hizbollah Katyusha retaliation that provoked Israel's counter-retaliation eight days ago.

Hizbollah has still to study the US proposals, although Mohamed Fneich, one of Hizbollah's eight members of the Lebanese parliament, last night avoided some of the more familiar rhetoric of his movement. The Americans had allied themselves with Israel against the Hizbollah at the Sharm el-Sheikh summit, he said, but nothing would prevent the guerrillas from carrying out "their sacred right to liberate their land". He listed at least 10 incidents in which Lebanese civilians had died, but carefully added: "Is America ready to

start to put forward serious proposals on the core of this problem - the Israeli occupation (of part of Lebanon)? If the Israelis will withdraw and take out their troops from Lebanon, this is something else."

"If they are not going to withdraw from southern Lebanon, then we must meanwhile go back to the July (1993) agreements. If they stop shooting at civilians, the Katyushas will stop. That is the equation."

Amid all the talk of proposals - and the continued shelling in southern Lebanon where the Israelis have killed two more Lebanese army soldiers - the French initiative for peace appears to have temporarily dissolved. The Israelis, who know that the US will dutifully reflect Israel's demands, were not likely to smile upon a European nation which, almost alone, has dared to condemn Israel for killing so many civilians in Lebanon.

'Operation news control' is ushered in

PATRICK COCKBURN
Marjayoun, Lebanon

It was crude stuff. Through the heavily fortified border post at Metulla marched 30 school-boys, living in the Israeli occupation zone in south Lebanon, who waved the Israeli flag with its blue Star of David and the Lebanese flag with its green cedar tree.

"They will be taken from here by buses to the centre of the country for a couple of days of what may be called rest and recreation," said Colonel Shaul Camisa, the head of civil assistance in Israel's liaison unit for Lebanon. He said the boys represented "all the various ethnic groups and religious denominations in Lebanon".

The children themselves cheerfully admitted that they came from a more select group, not entirely typical of the 180,000 people in the occupation zone. They said they were the children of security officials or of members of the South Lebanon Army, the Israeli-controlled militia. They have twice before been on such trips to Israel. Israel is eager to show that it is doing something for the 400,000 Lebanese displaced by its bombardment. In addition to the janit for the children, Colonel Camisa said people ordered by Israel to leave their villages nine miles away on the other side of the Israeli zone were free to seek refuge within the Israeli lines.

In the wake of the 1982/4 Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which left 12,000 Lebanese dead, and Operation Account-ability in 1993 which killed some 129 Lebanese, Israel is eager to show that it is concerned about civilian casualties. Spokesmen stress that no village is attacked until it is certain its inhabitants have fled.

David Kreistman, an official of the government press office, said Israel has limited interest in letting the foreign media go to Israeli military positions. He explained frankly that Israel wanted to avoid television news stories in which film of an Israeli heavy artillery piece firing a shell was "juxtaposed" with a shot from Lebanon of an ambulance taking people to hospital.

In many respects the Israeli handling of the media during Operation Grapes of Wrath is similar to that of the US in the Gulf war. In both cases public relations were given high priority. Briefings by senior generals were frequent. Video films, taken by attacking aircraft, of guided missiles and bombs striking their targets were shown immediately on television.

At Marjayoun, the Israeli military headquarters three miles into Lebanon, it is less easy to see sure signs of Israeli military success. As we crossed the border at Metulla yesterday there was the thump of a Katyusha rocket slamming into a hillside. The previous day Hizbollah fired 70 rockets, the



Keeping watch: Israeli soldiers patrol Marjayoun in Israel's Lebanese security zone yesterday as a local family passes by. Photograph: Jim Hollander/Reuters

highest number since the operation began.

On the flat roof of the Marjayoun headquarters Colonel Amal Assad, a senior Israeli commander, said that the operation was succeeding and in future, he added somewhat ambiguously, "there will be no Katyushas in the same quantity".

He said that in the town of Nabatieh, the tops of whose houses could be seen across the ridge line, there was "almost nobody left". He stressed that "if there are any houses destroyed they are terrorist houses. We haven't damaged any civilian houses."

It may be that Israel is achieving its military goals, but it has not prevented the Katyushas landing in Galilee, and the Israeli Prime Minister, Shimon Peres, is pledged to stop them without a ground offensive.

Colonel Assad, by origin a Druze, said that there had been no ground fighting between Hizbollah and the Israeli army

or the SLA militia since the operation started. This could be because Hizbollah is hard hit but, if this is the case, why are so many Katyushas falling on the Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona? A more likely explanation is that the guerrillas are biding their time.

Meanwhile Mr Peres con-

tinues to show confidence by saying he wants a written agreement with Syria, guaranteeing that Hizbollah will stop its Katyusha attacks, before he calls off the operation. Hizbollah has rejected a US initiative linking a ceasefire to long term talks about a full Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon.

France in new bid for peace

Paris (Reuters) - French Foreign Minister, Hervé de Charette, will return to Israel today for a meeting with Prime Minister Shimon Peres, his ministry said. Mr de Charette, who is on a Middle East shuttle aimed at winning a ceasefire in southern Lebanon, has prepared a new plan to end the fighting.

A statement by Francesaid Mr Peres would receive Mr de Charette, who is in Cairo after two visits to Israel and one to Syria and Lebanon, this morning. France proposed yesterday that the United States and itself guarantee a ceasefire in south Lebanon, according to a plan made available by diplomatic sources after Mr de Charette arrived in Egypt on the latest leg of a peace shuttle.

The French plan called for commitments by Israel, Lebanon and Hizbollah guerrillas not to attack civilian populations in each other's country. "These commitments are noted by the guarantor third countries (the US, France and possibly other countries, particularly European)," the document said. It also aims to obtain the agreement of "other interested countries in the region, notably Syria".

It differed substantially from the US proposals in that it did not call for an end to Hizbollah attacks on Israeli forces occupying south Lebanon, nor require a direct Syrian guarantee.

Father of Steffi Graf to be tried for tax evasion

Stuttgart (Reuters) - German prosecutors have filed charges of tax evasion against the father of the tennis star Steffi Graf and one of his financial advisers, Mannheim prosecutor Peter Wechsung said yesterday.

Mr Wechsung said that Peter Graf and his associate, Joachim Eckardt, were accused of evading taxes on 42m Marks (\$18m) of the world number one's income for the tax years 1989 to 1993.

"The accused are charged with tax evasion in a particularly serious case," Mr Wechsung said in a statement, adding that prosecutors believed the two men had evaded or tried to evade around 19.6m Marks in taxes.

Steffi Graf has also been a

target of the massive tax investigation but Mr Wechsung said they had uncovered no evidence so far to suggest she had made any false statements.

"As soon as the investigation into Stefanie Graf is concluded, the public will be informed without delay," he said.

The tennis star has said she knew little about her financial affairs, trusting her father and his advisers.

Peter Graf's lawyers said it was still not clear whether any tax evasion had actually taken place. "The law for international athletes is confusing and complicated," they said in a joint statement.

Peter Graf, who has handled his daughter's financial affairs since her childhood, has

been in investigative custody in a Mannheim jail since August. Prosecutors have blocked several attempts by his lawyers to get him released, saying he could alter evidence or flee the country. Mr Eckardt is also in custody. Mr Wechsung said the charge sheet was 237 pages long and evidence was contained in 170 folders or files.

Steffi Graf has admitted she may have made mistakes in the handling of her financial affairs but has vowed to stand by her father, a former used-car salesman.

He has undergone psychiatric tests in jail to see if the consequences of years of taking pills and alcohol could allow him to plead diminished responsibility if charges were brought.

Child who captured nation's heart 'tortured by mother'

JOHN CARLIN
Washington

A mother whose predicament became a national cause célèbre after it emerged that her eight-year-old daughter had undergone 40 operations, and been hospitalised 200 times, was arrested this week in Florida after police compiled evidence that she had deliberately and systematically induced the child's illnesses.

The police warrant describes the charges against Kathleen Bush as "aggravated child abuse" and "wilful torture". She is accused of having poisoned her daughter with medications, contaminating her

(possibly with faeces), and subjecting her to years of unnecessary but painful examinations and surgery, including operations to remove her gall bladder, appendix and parts of her intestines.

Two years ago little Jennifer Bush sat next to Hillary Clinton at a White House event to promote the President's campaign to reform health care. The girl and her mother then started appearing on the TV networks, and telling their story to the newspapers. They soon became identified with everything that was wrong with the American health system.

The medical bills, so Kathleen Bush said, had bankrupted the

family. It turns out now, according to the police, that even that was a lie. The family's credit card receipts show that in 1994, when Mrs Bush was claiming she was ruined, the family had gone on holiday to the Bahamas, bought a new car and spent \$19,000 on a swimming pool. The police say Mrs Bush is affected by Munchausen's Syndrome by Proxy. Sufferers display a pattern of deliberately making a child sick, or knowingly conveying false medical information, as a means of attracting attention. Perhaps there is a simpler diagnosis: in common with many Americans, she will do anything, say anything, to appear on TV.

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Missing: £7bn of our taxes

The economy is expanding, but the Treasury's share of the national tax cake is shrinking. Why? **Diane Coyle** investigates

The case of the Government's missing tax billions is an unsolved mystery. Some of the finest minds at the Treasury and Customs and Excise are working on the case. The sums are so large it is difficult to imagine how they might have gone missing without anyone knowing their whereabouts. Yet the plain fact is that the Government is short of about £7bn worth of tax revenues this year.

Officials at Customs and Excise have been running an investigation into lower than expected revenues from Value Added Tax for more than a year. According to one of them: "We're still stumped. There's something funny going on and we have no idea what it is."

Several culprits have been canvassed. The most recent suspect was large-scale tax avoidance organised for multi-national companies by an army of advisers. Yet the solution to the mystery is almost certain to lie closer to hand. The profound changes that have reshaped the British economy in the past decade – deregulation, growing self-employment, the increasing number of people in low-paid jobs – may have made tax collection more difficult and tax returns more volatile.

The cost of creating a more open, flexible, entrepreneurial economy is that it makes tax receipts far less predictable. The shortfall in tax revenues may make it more difficult for the Government to afford pre-election tax cuts. The sums involved are large.

In the 1994 Budget, just 17 months ago, total government income in 1995/96 was forecast at £278.9bn. The Treasury cut the figure by £2.5bn in a new forecast published in June. In last November's Budget the expected total was down to £271.9bn. Figures due out today are likely to show the actual total to be another £1bn-£2bn lower.

In other words, despite the economy growing at a rate healthy enough to reduce unemployment to a five-year low, about £7bn-worth of tax revenues, that is about twice the value of the income tax cuts that come into effect this month, has evaporated.

Where could this missing £7bn have gone to?

Lower income tax payments account for the smallest chunk of this total, at just over £1bn of the missing money. In its forecast

last summer the Treasury gave its explanation: Britain's growing inequality of income meant the Government was collecting less tax. The mandarins' explanation was: "higher employment and lower earnings within a given level of wages and salaries" means a lower tax take. Put more simply, more people in low-paid jobs pay less tax than the same number of people in higher-paid jobs.

Another £1.7bn of the revenue shortfall is due to lower than expected receipts from corporation tax. This shortfall is a hit of a surprise. Companies should be paying tax now on the bumper profits they earned in 1994. Companies are allowed to offset some losses against their corporation tax liability, and large companies sensibly try to organise their losses by different subsidiaries to the best tax advantage. Some of the missing money could be the result of – thoroughly legal – corporate "tax mitigation". Yet overall corporation tax receipts are up sharply, from £15bn in 1993/94 to about £25bn in 1995/96.

The core of the puzzle is Value Added Tax, which is more than £4bn lower than the Government expected as recently as mid-1994. At the current rate of VAT that missing tax corresponds to nearly £25bn of missing spending from which VAT should have been collected. Put another way, about £1,200 for every household in the UK is being spent VAT free. It is as if every household has awarded itself a tax cut by not paying VAT on some purchases. This is a mystery of enormous proportions.

Where is this money going? Big corporations may be pocketing some of it. They have some scope to reduce their liability to pay VAT, and they use it. Large companies can be safely presumed to save more than the £100m a year which the big accountancy firms receive in fees for this type of tax avoidance work. Even so, big companies are unlikely to account for as much as a quarter of the VAT shortfall.

There are two other possible explanations. To take the most straightforward answer first, patterns of spending have probably changed in ways that are unfavourable to VAT receipts. The best example is spending on the National Lottery. The lottery is estimated by City economists to have diverted spending away from items mainly liable for VAT by about 3 per cent in a year, or roughly £4bn. The VAT loss could therefore be up to £700m. Spending on the lottery is not liable for VAT. We have splashed out a total of £6.6bn on tickets and scratchcards since the lottery started 16 months ago.

These calculations still leave the biggest part of the missing tax revenues unaccounted for. The remaining £2bn-plus corresponds to average household spending of more than £600 a year. This shortfall is a feature of the "eaterprise" economy the Government has created.

Consider the following anecdote. In Golders Green, north London, there were six florists' shops in 1990. Now there is one – but at least six people in the area selling flowers out of the back of transit vans. The florists' shops pay VAT; the men with the transit vans do not. The level of spending on flowers in Golders Green may be exactly as it was six years ago but the VAT receipts will be much lower. That story is likely to be repeated time and again across the country.

Recent estimates put the size of the underground economy at 12 per cent of GDP, twice its mid-1980s scale. But some experts doubt this. According to Andrew Dilnot, director of the Institute for Fiscal Studies: "There are very many people involved in it but it does not add up to very much. The amounts of spending are too small to make a figure of 12 per cent plausible."

However, others think the recent growth of the underground, cash-in-hand economy could hold the solution to the puzzle of the missing billions. Simon Briscoe, an economist at the City of London investment bank Nikko, says: "There has been a broad shift in the structure of the economy. This is not necessarily subversive but it does mean there is less flowing towards the Exchequer."

Evidence for the growth of the informal or underground economy is necessarily mainly anecdotal. Yet the forces driving its growth are clear. The Government itself has deregulated to take more smaller businesses out of the VAT net. Self-employment is growing and with it cash payments for services. Consumers in the 1990s are determined not to pay more than necessary for anything.

The rapid growth of cash in circulation lends weight to this explanation. Cash in circulation has been growing at more than six per cent a year for two years, partly because of low interest rates and easier access to cash, but partly also due to an increased desire to use it.

The negative side of the enterprise economy as far as the Government is concerned is symbolised by the huge popularity of car boot sales. A recent study by the researchers Nicky Gregson at the University of Sheffield and Louise Crewe at the University of Nottingham estimated that a million people a week visit a car boot sale, spending nearly £8 each on average. The most popular purchases are children's clothes, which are not liable to VAT. But that leaves up to £500m in spending each week that has been switched from VAT-paying shops to non VAT-paying car boots.

Dr Gregson and Dr Crewe found that few of those who visited car boot sales were unemployed – they are not the preserve of the underclass. They are frequented by ordinary shoppers looking for bargains supplied by small-scale entrepreneurs.

The authors celebrate this "world beyond the high street and mega-mall", for its energy and conviviality. But if this is the new shape of the British economy, the Treasury will have to rethink its tax arithmetic.

Corporation tax
£24.7bn
£26.4bn

Income tax
£68.9bn
£70.15bn

Social Security contributions
£44.4bn
£46.8bn

VAT
£44bn
£49bn

Key

Top figures (black):
expected income 1995/96
Lower figures (red):
income as forecast for this year in 1994 Budget

Total tax revenues
Current projected income
1995/96
£254.2bn
Budget forecast, 1994:
£260.9bn

Corporate tax

There is almost no hard data on the extent of avoidance of corporation tax. But it has become a burgeoning business for consultants and accountants.

Increasingly, companies see tax as just another cost to be cut, with complex schemes to reduce tax liabilities.

The shortfall of almost £2bn in corporate tax suggests that companies have been more successful at reducing their tax liabilities.

with big companies using losses at some subsidiaries to offset tax liabilities.

The 14.4 per cent jump in company profits in 1994 should be showing up in corporate tax returns. But as yet it isn't.

However, straightforward avoidance of corporation tax is not the main cause of the tax shortfall.

Income tax

The Government's reforms to make the labour market more flexible may have reduced its potential to collect income tax revenues.

The rise in self employment is a major factor behind lower tax revenues. There are now about 3.25 million self-employed, almost 1 million more than in the mid-Eighties. Self-employed workers pay less tax than those on pay-as-you-earn schemes.

The growth of low-income jobs has also reduced the tax take. One indicator of that is that the percentage of workers with an income below half the average income has risen from about 10 per cent in the mid-Eighties to about 19 per cent in 1993. The growth of low-income jobs means that a larger proportion of the workforce pay less tax than they used to.

Value added tax

The largest shortfall of all – about £5bn. Big companies account for three-quarters of VAT revenues. Their tax avoidance has become more professional since the rate went up from 15 per cent to 17.5 per cent in 1991. The Big Six accountancy firms' earnings from VAT advice have risen from almost nothing to £100m a year in the Nineties.

The VAT threshold was raised to £47,000 from this

year, taking many small companies out of the tax net.

Spending on the National Lottery, about £4.5bn or 1 per cent of disposable income in its first year, has cut spending on items on which VAT is paid.

The informal cash-in-hand and non-VAT paying economy has doubled in size since the mid-1980s to about 12 per cent of GDP.



DIARY

Starring role in the aristocracy

The British aristocracy have a glamorous new member – Jamie Lee Curtis (below). The American actress and daughter of Tony Curtis, shortly to star with John Cleese in the follow-up to *Fish Called Wanda*, is married to the British screenwriter Christopher Haden-Guest. Following the death of his father, the former UN official Peter Haden-Guest at the age of 83, Christopher succeeds to the barony.



According to *Debut*, the former Miss Jamie Lee will now be a peeress and should be addressed as Lady. Her husband will, of course, have a seat in the Lords. The new Lady Haden-Guest's mother, the actress Janet Leigh of *Psycho* shower death fame, says her daughter and son-in-law were both devastated by the death and have not given any thought yet to how they will fill their roles as Lord and Lady.

One friend of Jamie Lee said she loved all things British and could surprise people by taking her role as part of the English landed gentry very seriously. Roll on Henley.

A divorced duchess on the tiles?

Taking a high-minded view of all this Fergie stuff, I looked in Chambers dictionary to see whether she will, from a linguistic-pedantic viewpoint, still be a duchess after the divorce.

It says: "duchess – the consort or widow of a duke: a woman of the same rank as a duke in her own right..." She would seem to qualify on neither of those counts.

The definition goes on: "a size of roofing slate measuring 24 x 12 inches". Which does not make things any easier.

New departures for the Fabians

I hear that the Labour Party's original think tank, the Fabian Society, is to have a new leader. Simon Crine has decided to step down, I gather, after five years as general secretary.

Though he is too much of a loyalist to say so himself, friends of his tell me that he had become a little weary of the increasingly dirigiste approach of the Labour leadership.

It will be interesting to see if the Fabians, of which Mr Blair is a member, choose as his successor a confirmed Blairite or someone likely to relish intellectual challenges to policy. Mr Crine's deputy, Stephen Pollard, an advocate of selective education, has already left his post to join the Social Market Foundation. One name to watch could be solicitor Maggie Rae, who chairs the Fabians and is a close friend of Tony and Cherie Blair.

Larkin about, but not on the Tube

London Underground has no sense of humour. Or perhaps the sense of humour has been delayed owing to staff shortages. Although it has had great success with *Poems On The Underground* – short verses pasted up inside tube trains for commuters to peruse – it will not be displaying any verses from *Poems Not On The Underground*, a book of parodies by Roger Tagholm, who writes under the alias of Straphanger.

Victoria Huxley, publishing director of Windrush Press, tells me that London Underground has turned down their requests to display the poems or even advertise them, with some brusqueness. Apparently, they were particularly angered by Mr Tagholm's pastiche of John of Gaunt's "This England" speech from *Richard II*, which appears as: "This blessed grubbiness, this clammy air/This broken escalator, this poor, battered, blighted/blighted, bewildered and underfunded transport system" etc.

I preferred his version of the famous filial lament by Philip Larkin (right) – "They say you up the Northern Line trains/They may not mean to, but they do/They say they're coming through Camden/Whereas you know they're stuck at Waterloo." Not as erudite as the metaphysicals, but a lot more pertinent most mornings.



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Pulling the plug on competition

The lights of most of southern England may soon depend on decisions taken in the far south of North America. The Southern Company from over there already owns South Western Electricity over here, and now they have admitted they are interested in a merger with Britain's largest power generator, National Power. At the same time, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission (MMC) is set to clear National Power's bid for another electricity distributor, Southern Electric.

The stage is set for a substantial concentration of the electricity supply industry - leaving much of it in the hands of foreigners. Why worry? Not because the owners might be foreign but because of the threat it poses to competition.

The fact that Southern Company is American shouldn't make any difference to its bid. US shareholders will be no more ruthless and profit-hungry than their UK counterparts. The management of Southern should be judged on its merits, not on its country of origin.

The real objection to Southern Company's possible merger with National Power is the threat to competition that it poses. When the electricity supply industry was privatised, power generators and electricity distributors were deliberately kept separate, so that generating companies would have to sell their electricity to regional electricity companies. The wave of proposed mergers and takeovers is threatening to pull the generators and the distributors together again.

National Power already has more than a quarter of Britain's generating capacity. Joining up with South Western Electricity and Southern Electric would give it a regional distribution monopoly for the power it generates, covering several million customers. The rest of the industry is consolidating fast. Scottish Power, the generator north of the border, already owns Manweb, the Chester-based REC, while Hanson's Eastern Electricity is

moving into generation, and the MMC is about to give the go-ahead for PowerGen to bid for Midland Electric.

Optimists argue that this consolidation will not pose a problem. The markets to provide electricity for domestic and small business customers are supposed to start opening up after 1998, weakening the local monopolies of the newly consolidated generating and supply companies. A UK electricity industry populated by five or six vertically integrated companies competing across a national market for customers might not be a bad thing.

Perhaps. But the MMC, in a leaked copy of its report on two of the pending mergers, concedes that even after 1998, competition to supply households is unlikely to be "vigorous". So families will still rely on the electricity regulator rather than competition to keep their prices down. But when suppliers and generators are all tied up together, it will be even easier for companies to pull the wool over the regulator's eyes.

Allowing the industry to consolidate so quickly now may choke the development of competition. National Power and PowerGen own almost 90 per cent of Britain's generating plant. Giving these dominant companies captive customers will make them stronger than ever, making it harder for new companies to enter the generating market.

Sadly, creating strong, dominant companies does not appear to trouble the Government, or even the MMC, the competition watchdog that has chosen to take out its own teeth. In the leaked report, the MMC justifies its relaxed attitude to vertical integration on the grounds that it will promote national champions. Shielding companies from the rigours of domestic competition is bad for UK consumers, and won't make them tough enough to flourish in foreign markets. If the Government allows these bids through it will be turning its back on competition and once again turning its back on consumers.

Carling was right: what a bunch ...

Will Carling's infamous assessment of the managerial competence of the men in blazers who run English rugby is coming horribly true. The amateurs at the Rugby Football Union, which runs the game in England, are making a complete hash of turning the game professional. In the process the RFU has almost ceded its right to run the game. That is a pity because the alternatives offered by the big, cash-bungry clubs are narrow-minded and self-serving.

The truth is that the sport as it is played here is often a second-rate spectacle. The game's administrators should have taken the opportunity of professionalisation to turn it into a more exciting, spectator-friendly, fast-moving sport. Instead the discussion appears to be polarised between the greed of the top clubs and RFU's reluctance to leave the past.

Let's go back to the beginning. Rugby Union as it is played in England is often boring, mired in the winter mud. Some of the most exciting players, in the centre and on the wings, hardly see the ball during the average game. An average game is frequently stopped by infringements that many spectators do not understand. In England forward power has become the dull but effective formula for winning.

By contrast, in Rugby League (13 players rather than Union's 15 and professional

for more than a century) the rules are simple, the skills impressive and the spectacle invariably exciting and entertaining.

This audit of the sorry state of Rugby Union as a spectator sport should have formed the starting point for any serious discussion of how to turn it professional. When it was obvious last summer that the game was going professional, the RFU should have consulted the clubs and come up with proposals to protect the junior clubs, which cannot afford to go professional, while creating a top-flight pan-European competition to provide rugby of almost international standards. Instead, it has reacted painfully slowly to initiatives from the most powerful clubs, which are threatening to break away to create their own little-England super league. These clubs' narrow interests are unlikely to take the sport as a whole or even themselves very far without a wider, larger vision.

The mess English rugby has got itself into, squabbling about money and power while missing the bigger picture, is a far cry from the position in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, where the Super-12 series between the best regional teams in the southern hemisphere has proved a huge success. The RFU and the leading clubs should hotfoot it there to learn some lessons, and fast.



MILES KINGSTON

The BBC wouldn't jam itself. Would it?

I met a chap the other day who knew something about this Orbit business from the inside - you know, the battle between the BBC and the firm based in Rome that beams the BBC's Arabic service to Saudi Arabia - and he was saying that the BBC didn't smell quite as sweet as all that when you knew the facts, and that they were just as capable of feeding disinformation to the media as anyone.

Well, talk like this always makes me feel uneasy because one likes to think that the BBC has standards, even if nobody else does these days. I mean, the BBC wouldn't pull the plug on a programme, would it? The BBC wouldn't refuse to put out news or reports which it thought risky, would it? Would it?

I was thinking about all this when I was listening to the Monday repeat of Radio 4's *News Quiz*, that sterling programme which ranges between silly nonsense and hard-hitting comedy. Interestingly, there wasn't a single reference to the Orbit matter, but I suppose that's the sort of question they reserve for *Any Questions?*, which is Radio 4's version of *News Quiz* for people who can only think at half speed. I had turned on as much as anything to listen to Jeremy Hardy, who manages to say the most

outrageous things in a harmless tone of voice which conceals the fact that he's getting away with murder. This week, for instance, when asked to comment on reports that Princess Diana's legs were a bit fat because she had too much cellulite, he replied: "Of all the things you could accuse her of, it's such a minor one. I mean, she's a social-climbing, free-loading parasite who looks like a lunatic in interviews and is sending her children to boarding school so that they can turn into the same sort of emotional cripple as their father (and they talk about what a great mother she is) and then people have a go at her for having fat legs! Well, if you work out with rugby players, you get fat legs, I suppose ..."

Rip-roaring stuff. If they had answers like that on *Any Questions?* instead of the party propaganda we have to put up with, I'd listen to it. But

it did occur to me that if anyone senior at the BBC was listening to the programme, he might have some doubts about the propriety of this material. The BBC is not always renowned for its courage these days, and now that only 10 per cent of the workforce is actually making programmes while the other 90 per cent are thinking of ways to get the charter renewed, it would not be beyond credibility to interfere with stuff like this.

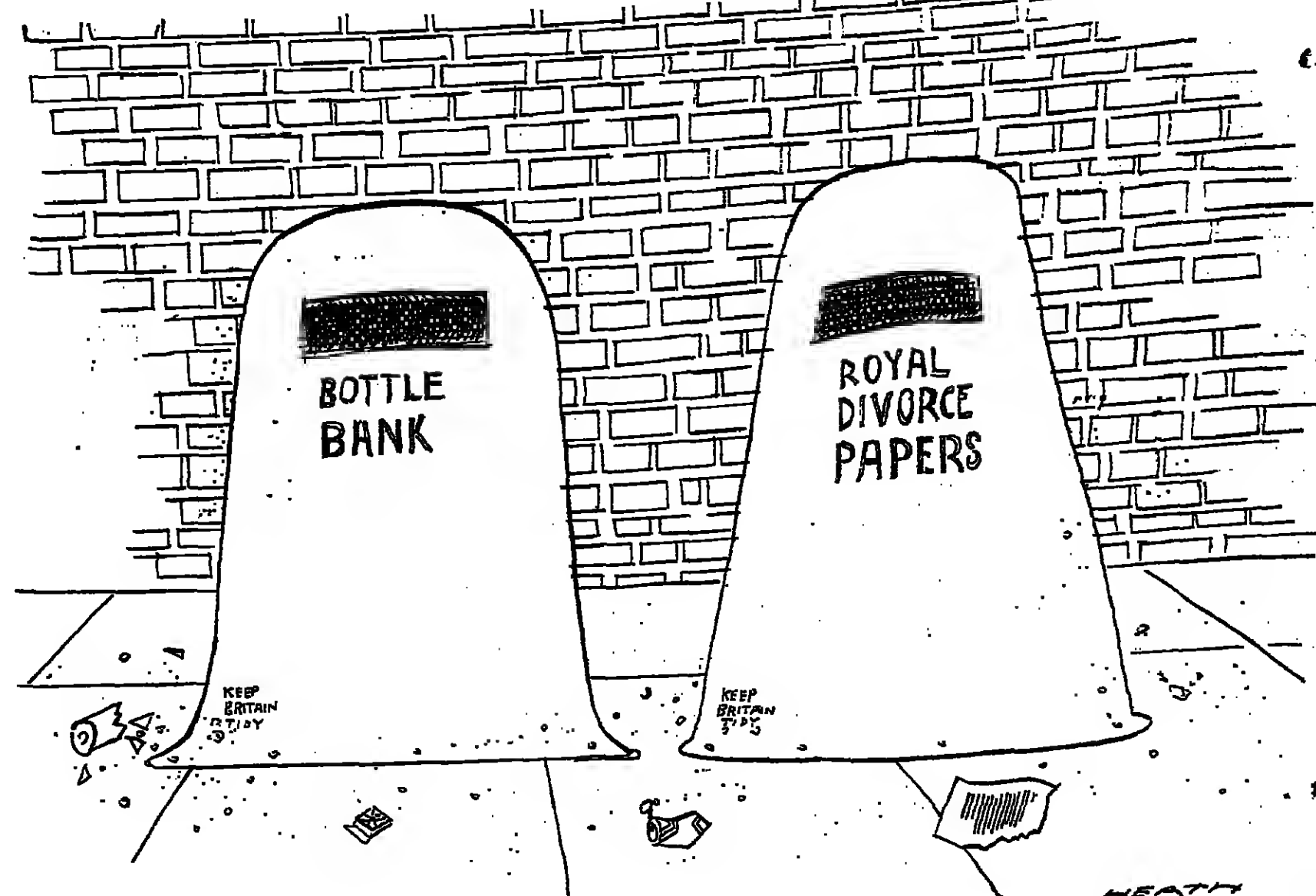
A moment later, Jeremy Hardy was being even more contentious. The topic had come up of the huge amount of theft and missing property reported from the Home Office, and Hardy chipped in with a barbed comment on Michael Howard. (Why do people keep on having a go at poor old Michael Howard? The poor chap is only doing his best. It's not Michael Howard's fault if his best is so pathetically bad.)

"Something else went from the Home Office," said Hardy, "because Michael Howard used to have the priceless recollection that his father was an asylum-seeker and he appears to have lost this memory altogether now." Hmm ... If I was a BBC bigwig, I thought, I would think seriously about taking this delightful stuff off air.

AND AT THAT VERY MOMENT THEY BEGAN TO JAM THE PROGRAMME

Just as Barry Took was giving the answer to a question, another voice cut in over the top of him, drowning him and saying: "The gathering pace of diplomatic actions has done nothing to restrain Israel's offensive," then going on to tell us in detail about Israel's attempt to keep the Lebanon quiet by killing them all. It was the voice of one of the BBC's reporters from the Middle East, on a telephone line, and it was loud enough to make it impossible to hear what Jeremy Hardy or anyone was saying, and it went on for some time and to my mind it was a case of the BBC jamming itself, and I have all this on tape if anyone's interested.

I didn't complain to the BBC because they would be bound to come up with some feeble excuse, like they were testing the Middle East tape for the 1pm news and left the broadcasting channel open by mistake. But would the BBC broadcast something by chance? I think not. I think they were trying to jam their own programmes. And they have the nerve to criticise Orbit in Rome for being touchy. That's all.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Lebanon: blighted peace in Beirut; peril for Israel; drought in Galilee; double standards in the West

Sir: For the last four years I have been a regular visitor to Beirut and Lebanon, at first to look at reconstruction projects and in the last three years seconded to the DIT as an export promoter, trying to encourage British companies to return to the country or to look for opportunities for the first time.

I was immensely encouraged by the way that the country had returned to normal and the way that companies from the UK were beginning to become established. There was a general feeling of enthusiasm from all of us to rebuild this beautiful country and the firm belief that the horrors of war were over. It was an exciting place to be. This good will and confidence of these companies has probably been severely damaged in a matter of moments by these recent tragic events.

These Lebanese people, who have suffered so much for so long, believed that the suffering inflicted by others outside Lebanon for their own ends was all over and that a normal life was to be enjoyed once again. The events of the last few days have shown otherwise.

I trust that the stoicism of the Lebanese people enables them to maintain their course of reconstruction, that the aggressors and their supporters return to more normal forms of electioneering and that our British companies continue to support the reconstruction of that country and are not deflected from their original goals.

JAMES LAWDAY
Petersfield,
Hampshire

Sir: Contrary to the way in which the world treats it, Lebanon is hardly a sovereign state. One of the qualities of state sovereignty is the control of territory. The Lebanese government does not

exercise control over all of the territory within its borders; whether this is through weakness or by agreement is a moot point.

At issue is that the Lebanese government is either unable or unwilling to control Hizbollah. To portray Hizbollah operations solely as resistance to Israel's "occupation" in a narrow strip of southern Lebanon is to pull a veil of truth across the real situation. Hizbollah operations are directed exclusively against Israel, and indiscriminately. Katyusha rockets are not known for their accuracy.

If the Lebanese government is, as it claims, sovereign, but will not or cannot control attacks on Israel from its territory, then Hizbollah's actions are as Lebanon's, this is war, and Israel is justified in attempting to do what it can in order to protect Israeli citizens in Israeli territory. Failure to do this would ensure that the rockets would be fired from the border itself, putting many more Israelis at risk.

The temporary suffering of Lebanese citizens is to be decried no less than that of Israeli citizens. I have little doubt that the Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon (and this is a military presence, there are no civilians and no settlements) could be ended tomorrow, if Lebanon's government were to exercise the sovereign authority that the world seems to think it has.

Of course, if one starts from the viewpoint that Israel should not be there in the first place, then I suppose that anything one government does, or another does not do can be considered "fair and just."

Professor STANLEY WATERMAN
Department of Geography
University of Haifa
Israel

Sir: The current Israeli operation in Lebanon, "Grapes of Wrath", is already starting to resemble the 1982 operation "Peace for Galilee" which was son of "Operation Litani" of 1978, with the public aim of claiming to protect northern Israel from attack from south Lebanon. Each time this has failed to happen.

Post-1982 Israel managed to turn a neutral, even friendly, Shia Lebanese population into its most deadly foe, Hizbollah, who recently have inflicted a number of very successful attacks against the Israeli Defence Forces and South Lebanon Army. The IDF suffering a setback, especially in an election year, is not good for the government, so a show of military might is called for.

What will the results of this operation be? Perhaps to create even more deadly enemies in Lebanon than it already has. Since the Oslo talks the Palestinian refugees of Lebanon realise that they have no hope of returning home or even to the new Palestinian-controlled zones. The continued blasting of Tyre can only serve to remind them of their status or lack of it. "Grapes of Wrath" may well come to haunt Peres and Israel even more than "Peace for Galilee" did.

PETER KEATING
Woodbridge, Suffolk

Sir: Water has always been a problem in Israel and since the 1970s rising population and the salination of the Sea of Galilee have led to an increasing need to acquire additional supplies, preferably from the Lebanon. Public opinion and events such as the assassination of Bashir Gemayel in 1982 prevented the installation of a Lebanese puppet government, which would have given Israel access to Lebanese water.

There is good reason to believe that the recent attack represents

yet another attempt by Israel to ensure that any peace agreement with Syria and Lebanon would include provisions for access to the waters of the Litani river without significant concessions in return.

CHARLES HUGHES
Feststowe, Suffolk

Sir: The reaction of the western world to Israeli attacks on Lebanon poses a question that some political leader might like to answer: why are Lebanese Muslims different from Bosnian Muslims?

When Bosnian Muslim towns and villages were shelled and their inhabitants driven out of their homes, American and other western leaders condemned such actions as crimes against humanity, and a war crimes court was established to try those responsible. When Lebanese towns and villages are bombed and shelled, and their inhabitants told to flee their homes or be attacked, American and British leaders endorse these actions.

The Western response to the horrors in Bosnia had suggested that politicians wanted to apply high moral standards to such conflicts; but their response to the attacks on Lebanese civilians raises the suspicion that their concern for morality in Bosnia was more opportunist than principled.

DAVID SAWERS
Angmering-on-Sea,
West Sussex

Sir: Israel is a tiny country, created in a place which Jews have a claim on, to protect them from another Holocaust. They have got to be strong simply to protect themselves from the the surrounding 22 Arab dictatorships, the majority of whom still want to destroy them.

DANIEL A SHINE
London NW4

Prisons make heroin addicts

Sir: I am a prison inmate, and have served 25 months of a four-year sentence. Recent press reports on drug use in prison, and the introduction of drug testing, have highlighted a problem that should be made known.

It is true that there is a great deal of drug use within prisons, but it is the result of a far bigger problem. Boredom. I am on the prison's "standard regime", and spend an average of 20 hours a day locked alone in my cell with nothing to do but read or listen to the radio. Some inmates who do not have prison jobs or training spend even longer in their cells. For some, drugs are seen as a way to relieve that boredom. Most realise the damage they are doing to themselves, most would like to do something about it, but the prisons do nothing to help them.

The introduction of drug testing in prisons has actually made the problem worse. Inmates who once smoked cannabis are now turning to heroin and other hard drugs. These remain detectable in the body for a much shorter time, thus giving a greater chance of avoiding a positive drug test. An ill-conceived policy to reduce the drug problem is creating a huge number of heroin addicts that must one day be released back into society.

I am not condoning the use of drugs, but I believe that if prisons continue to cut back on education, training, work and time out of cells, then inmates will be pushed further into the grip of drugs. Now is the time to deal with it, not next year or the year after, when society has to deal with thousands of heroin-addicted ex-inmates. The current drug testing policy must be postponed until an effective support and rehabilitation mechanism is introduced.

DARREN LEE
HM Prison Highpoint
Newmarket, Suffolk

Adapting the haiku to English

Sir: I was very pleased to see that your poetry editor chose four haiku for the Daily Poem today (16 April). Although this literary form is one of the oldest in the world and has been practised in the West since the beginning of this century, there are still those who believe it can play no part other than in the Japanese poetry tradition.

James Kirkup is a skilled writer of haiku and has played a key part in bringing this genre to a wider audience in the West, but while I have great respect for him on both these counts I take issue with his statement that every haiku should have 17 syllables.

As a member of the British Haiku Society I am as concerned as anyone that the essence of haiku should not become diluted

as it becomes more widely practised. But concentration on the 5-7-5 syllable count of haiku is misleading and obscures other important features of this form - a certain flexibility where appropriate can serve the spirit of haiku more faithfully than a rigid adherence to the "rules" at all times.

The syllable count in haiku is often misunderstood. Japanese poets do not count syllables, they count *onji*. This word means "sound symbol" and is much shorter than the English syllable and much more uniform in length. Approximately 12 English syllables best duplicate the length of Japanese haiku in the traditional form of 17 *onji*.

CAROLINE GOURLEY
Knighton, Powys

Normal behaviour for a Duchess?

Sir: After watching a BBC news item on the divorce of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the lengthy description of the behavioural unsuitability of the Duchess, my 11-year-old daughter remarked: "I don't know why they are having a go at her, she's just normal. It's them that are abnormal." An interesting perspective on changing attitudes to the monarchy, perhaps?

C I BETTON
Camberley, Surrey

Blackballed by the middle class

Sir: Both John Prescott and Clare Short seem to have misunderstood one of the fundamentals of the class system in Britain (report, 15 April). It is not like a theatre - one does not just buy the right ticket and take a seat. It is a club, and no matter how much you earn you must wait to be invited to become a member. Some people will never be invited, however wealthy they become.

STEVEN GOODALL
Brookwell, Chesterfield

White-out

Sir: Manchester United should not opt for an all-white shirt (report, 16 April). Remember Spurs in all that snow at Nottingham Forest; not for the first time they were practically invisible.

Why not try black and white vertical stripes, something in the style of that other United team perhaps? Not only highly visible but it might even inspire Andy Cole to find that very elusive net.

TOM CADEN
Sheffield

Asian values

Sir: Although I agree with Peter Popbam ("Is sexism an Asian value?", 12 April), I do not think outsiders should impose their opinions or values on women in Asian countries. Who can say whether Japanese women are happy or not with their way of life? Westerners often think they know what is best for foreigners. How would we feel if the reverse happens to us?

PARICHAT DIBB
Ashford, Middlesex

An horror story

Sir: Even if the whole population around all day saying "an hotel" (Diary, 12 April) it still sounds daft. Unless you all stop saying "an hotel" I am going to say "an house", "an hamburger" and give everyone an headache.

TONY LOZON
Cambridge

15.4.2015

comment

Politicians: if you want us to listen, keep it Short

Team players who stick to the script get switched off. It's the rebels we really want to hear

There is no Clare Short problem. But there is a newspaper problem; and a propaganda problem; and a juvenile political culture problem. When Labour frontbenchers say anything that isn't in the script about tax or drugs, or when Cabinet ministers say anything interesting about Europe, political Britain goes into a violent collective spasm.

But Real Britain, that country which isn't composed of MPs, spin doctors, political pundits, radio news editors, doesn't. It is becoming increasingly turned off politics, partly because of the predictable and often thoughtless nature of political argument. So a whole class of people whose lives are dedicated to communication are failing. They are not being listened to.

Indeed, the more they squish themselves into radio cars, or lounge across daytime television sofas, the less they seem to be part of a real national conversation. Something very odd is happening to politicians in Britain: they are not being listened to because of how loudly they are speaking.

The conventional image of political communication, both in Conservative Central Office and on the Labour side, is a verbal version of the alleged "trickle-down effect". But instead of a little wealth cas-

cading down the social scale, a few simple ideas are meant to descend from the metropolitan cleverdicks to the urban peasants below them.

Thus if Labour politicians say again and again, "we are different, we have changed, we don't want to tax you too much", then - however much a few listeners may be bored by the repetition - eventually voters will start nodding around, mumbling, "Labour's different, it's changed, it doesn't want to tax us too much".

There is clearly some truth here, at least historically. The simple, vivid message of the 1978-79 Winter of Discontent kept on working for the Conservatives long after Labour had conceded most of the Thatcher trade-union reforms. Repeated Labour claims that the Conservatives were intent on privatisation of the NHS hit home by repetition. To adapt a notorious phrase about American journalism, perhaps no party ever got elected by over-estimating the intelligence of the British voter.

Intellectual justification for this derives partly from the idea that in the garish, blaring chaos of modern communications, only very simple and endlessly repeated messages get through. "Guinness is good for

you" - "It's good to talk" - "Dogs bark, cats miaow, Labour puts up taxes". But the political argument used against Short and other speakers-out-of-script is, of course, the importance of collective Cabinet (and Shadow Cabinet) responsibility. Everyone signs up to the same things; everyone pretends to believe the same things; everyone says the same things. Politics is a team game.

What too many politicians have failed to see is that both justifications are slightly out of date. First, we are much more discriminating and cynical consumers of information than we used to be. Advertisers are increasingly using irony, absurdity, pastiche and flights of surreal wit in order to break through the noise barrier. Think of the car ads that make much of the product having four wheels and being painted all over with paint, except for the windows.

In this world, cynicism about political messages and politicians' media evasion is very high; however outraged ministers may be by their occasional rough treatment on, for instance, Radio 4's *Today* programme, polls of listeners tend to side heavily with the frustrated, in-the-faces interviewers. Whenever some-



ANDREW MARR

Michael Heseltine may say 'old-style socialists' once too often

one does say something unscripted, whether it be Kenneth Clarke's admission last year that the Tories were "in a hole" or Ron Davies' robust views on the Prince of Wales, you can hear half the nation suddenly stop and pay attention.

This suggests that for unknown numbers of voters, mantra politics must be repulsive, and doing those politicians who practice it no good at all. Eventually, there must come a moment when the "good" done to a party by the endless repetition of

phrases is outweighed by popular boredom and cynicism. Nobody will be able to measure this subtle balance of interests or quite spot the moment of turn. (Maybe, at 9.23pm on 13 September 1996, on BBC News, Michael Heseltine says "old-style socialists" just once too often.)

But it matters for how we think about collective cabinet responsibility, too. This is a constitutional doctrine intended to convey the mystical unity of "the administration" as something that is much more than a collection of individual politicians. But these days, collective responsibility is more about discipline and handling the media.

All senior politicians have become terrified of that journalistic cliché, the "split" story. They know that badly divided parties are seen as ineffective and that well-resourced rival parties will quickly spot any deviation in line between one frontbencher and another. Tony Blair was irritated by Clare Short saying something personal and sensible enough about taxation because he could visualise how the Conservatives and the *Daily Mail* would use it.

It is hard not to sympathise. The trouble is, we all know that politi-

cians in the same party disagree. These parties are, after all, great sprawling coalitions of opinion and interest. In the age of post-ideological politics, their internal disagreements, whether on moral issues, or Europe, or education, are bound to feature more. Often, they will become the stuff of national politics.

Pity the poor spin doctor: the ubiquity of media outlets means that the task of hiding every different shade of opinion is anyway a hopeless one. Trying to impose order on a lawless preening parliamentarians would drive the most determined party whip mad within hours. And even if every instinct of every Europhobic Conservative or libertarian Labourite was stifled - if, in the fantasy of some political policeman, the only Labour voice was Blair's and the only Tory one was Major's - who really thinks that British politics would benefit?

There is, in Short, a battle between the requirement of a mature democracy to hear honest views and genuine debate, and the passing needs of the party-political competition, carried out in an atmosphere of hostile scrutiny, foam-flecked tabloids and journalistic narrow-mindedness.

In that battle for the soul of politics, neither requirement will ever fully triumph. When parties abandon their instinct for discipline and for repetitious, single-minded political messages, then the party system itself will have crumbled. Yet if politicians fail to realise that there is a hunger in the country for a more serious and unpredictable political conversation, then they will continue to see their old leadership role slip into history. They just will not be heard.

So how should the modern party leader behave when, through the thunder and crunch of masticated cornflakes, he hears the Chancellor of the Exchequer being uncomfortably hunted, or when a radiopager's beep carries the news that bloody Clare Short has been honest again?

The most important thing is to remember that absolute control over anything is an illusion; and that politics without diverse personalities and views would be a grim and soulless affair. Characters whose thoughts and personalities are unwelcome to the writers of party scripts are the essential cast-list of a living democracy. The problem for our democracy isn't the outspokenness of politicians. (Would that it was!) The problem is the people who think there's a problem.

A war the Israelis can all support

Patrick Cockburn explains why Shimon Peres unleashed the Grapes of Wrath campaign on Lebanon

It is Israel's most popular war since 1967. When Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982, thousands of people signed a petition against the attack within 24 hours of its starting. This time there is very little dissent. The vast majority of Israelis believe that Operation Grapes of Wrath, now at the end of its first week, is the correct way to deal with Hizbollah, the Lebanese guerrilla movement.

The main difference between the war in 1982 and today is that the present operation is seen by Israelis as defensive. Hizbollah was firing Katyusha rockets across the border. Night after night Israeli television showed pictures of the small craters made by the rockets and Israeli families in southern Galilee living in deep shelters.

Israel's left is never very radical. 'With a left like this, who needs a right?' asked one commentator.

If anything the Israelis believe that Shimon Peres, the prime minister, waited too long. A few days before the bombardment of southern Lebanon started he was advised by his security men not to visit Kiryat Shmona, the town which is the favourite target of Hizbollah. By contrast, Bibi Netanyahu, the leader of the right-wing Likud party and his rival for the prime minister's office in the election on 29 May, was cheered as he walked through its streets.

It is also a war on the cheap. There has been no ground offensive by Israeli forces. Peres promised that there will be none, saying that in 1985 he was the man who got Israel out of Lebanon. This may turn out to be the weak point of the entire operation, but at the moment Israeli parents are not worried that their children are going to be sent to fight in Lebanon. There has not been a single Israeli military casualty in the last week, com-

pared with the 650 soldiers who died in 1982-4.

Peres is also in a strong position because he is facing a general election in six weeks' time. If there was any dissent about Grapes of Wrath, it would come from the left, but this element is either contained in his governing coalition or is frightened of a Likud election victory. The Israeli left is, in any case, never very radical. One political commentator asks: "With a left like this, who needs a right?"

But after suicide bombs killed 63 people in February and March, Peres appeared to be sliding towards defeat. Even members of the Labour party who are not overjoyed by what is happening in Lebanon can see its political advantages. Likud has lost its best card, which was to attack Peres as soft on security.

There is a further connection between the bombardment of the south of Lebanon and the suicide bombing campaign. "Israelis were more profoundly shocked by the four suicide bombs than they ever were before," says one prominent peace activist. Hizbollah is a very different organisation from Hamas and Islamic Jihad. Its support is from the Lebanese Shia community, while the Palestinian organisations that exploded the suicide bombs are Sunni Muslim. But for Israelis, they are all Islamic fundamentalists using the same lethal tactics. Attacking Lebanon helps to exorcise the hatred and fear that followed the suicide bombing attacks.

In some ways it has all been too easy. Just as in the Gulf war, there are videos of "smart" weapons demolishing targeted buildings (tagged as Hizbollah strongholds). But these clips give a false impression of the vulnerability of the guerrillas that Israel is facing in southern Lebanon. They do not depend on drill halls, arsenals or military emplacements. One reason why there was a build-up of tension in the Israeli-occupied zone over the past few months is that Hizbollah showed that it was becoming very effective. Its ambushes were sophisticated and the South Lebanon Army (SLA), the Israeli-controlled local militia, looked as if it was starting to disintegrate. Despite the onslaught from the air,

and from Israeli heavy artillery, there is no sign that Hizbollah has been hard hit. In recent days the number of Katyusha rockets being fired across the border has actually gone up. They do not do much damage and are inaccurate. Usually they dig a small pot-hole in the ground and break some windows. But Peres has promised to stop them and so far he has not done so. If there have only been six or seven Israeli civilian casualties in the past week, this is partly because local people are in deep shelters. They do not want to stay there.

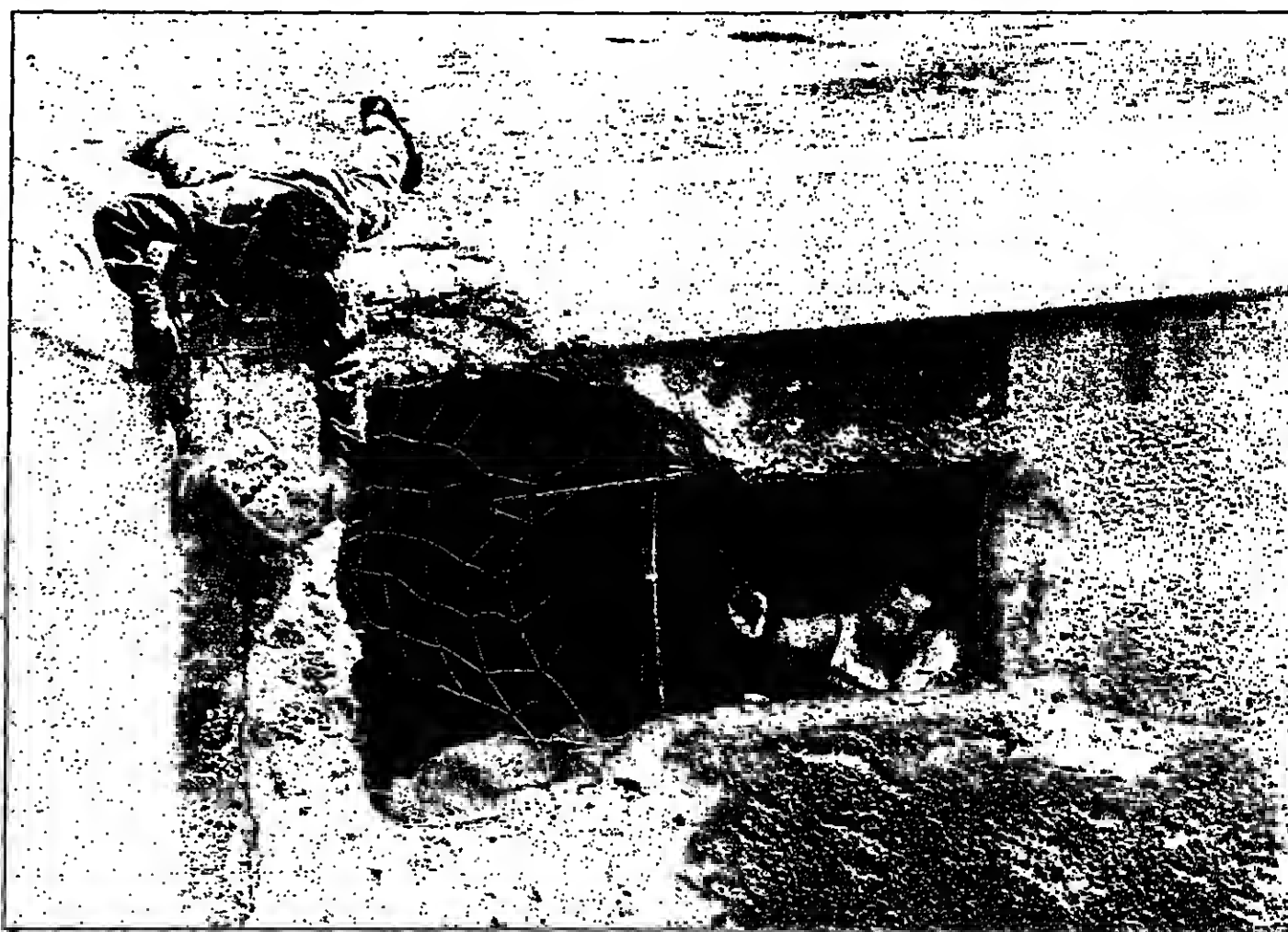
Standing on the roof of the Israeli military headquarters at Marjayoun inside south Lebanon yesterday, Israeli military commanders were confident that by the end of the operation there would be fewer Katyushas.

'The Katyushas will not be in the same quantity,' says Col Assad. Not quite what Peres promised ...

'They will not be in the same quantity,' said Colonel Amal Assad. But this is not quite what Peres promised.

Colonel Assad also said that there had been no clashes between Hizbollah and Israeli or SLA troops for a week. This could mean that the guerrillas have been hurt by the bombardment - though this is contradicted by the fact that they continue to fire rockets. Another explanation, more ominous for Israel, is that they are waiting to counter-attack.

If they do so, this will be damaging for Peres. He needs a diplomatic solution in the next few days. He hopes this will come through the United States putting pressure on Syria, which will in turn curb Hizbollah. This is what President Hafez al-Assad of Syria did in 1993, and he may do so again. The problem is that if he does not do it, then it will be difficult for Peres to end Grapes of Wrath successfully. He will come under pressure to use ground



Flashpoint: Kiryat Shmona in northern Galilee has been a favourite target for Hizbollah rocket attacks

Photograph: Reuters

Some day my prince will say something interesting

Fergie, it is said, found her husband deadly dull. But is the Duke of York really so vacuous? By Jojo Moyes

At Royal Ascot, the preferred transport of wealthy owners and punters is the helicopter. While owners retire to the members' enclosure, the pilots congregate to chat while they wait. Well away from the Queen and other guests in the Royal Box, this is where, at a meeting, one could have found Prince Andrew - mucking in with the other pilots, talking about choppers and drinking tea.

This is typical of the popular image of the Duke of York: down to earth, blokish, "one of the lads". His nickname "Randy Andy" and the tabloid antics of his pre-marriage days suggest a hearty, lusty, good-natured individual; a suitable candidate for Prince Regent.

Even when he was forced to deny persistent unfounded tabloid reports of illness, his response - "Look at me. I must be the first person in medical history to contract AIDS and put on weight!" - was typically waggish.

But in the last few years the Duke of York has become less visible; outside his job helping to train Navy helicopter pilots in Portland he has become something of a recluse. As the column inches documenting the lavish lifestyle of his ex-wife have diminished at a parallel rate, his own have diminished at a parallel rate.

Unlike her, since their separation he has been linked with few romantic partners and no scandal. Friends say there is no significant woman in his life. Unlike her, he has chosen to lead a low-profile, low-key existence; his main indulgence being his passion for golf. Last year he

performed a total of 81 public engagements in the UK, although he no longer receives anything from the civil list.

In recent years the public seems to have lost sight of Andrew. While he has a good grip on the main characters that make up the royal soap opera - Charles: wheedling, eccentric; Diana: spoilt, neurotic; Anne: blunt, hardworking - it no longer knows what to make of him.

Recent newspaper reports suggest that crucial to his reduced profile is Andrew's growing belief that he may yet have a far more significant role within the Royal Family, should Charles not become King. In recent months he is said to have taken his paperwork "far more seriously" and realised that his marital situation could be an impediment to future role.

But some believe there is less to it than that. "Enigmatic is what everyone says about people who are pretty vacuous," says one royal biographer. "He's actually a very 18th-century sort of character. You know, wine, women and song. And why not?"

One friend described him as a Labrador -



"Every time he wags his tail he knocks over the hest china. He's a fairly nice, harmless person." Andrew, those who know him suggest, is neither the rollicking prince, nor the Machiavellian heir apparent. He likes music by Elton John and Fleetwood Mac, he is teetotal and hates smokers, and his idea of a good holiday is with his parents in Scotland.

Fergie is said to have found him dull and boring and balked at his life of sea, golf course and watching television. The Queen, one afternoon, is reported to have jokingly remarked to the Duchess of York: "I'm so glad you've taken Andrew off our hands ... but why on earth did you do it?"

Andrew's widely documented "schoolboy" humour is said to denote a lack of emotional maturity and to be used as a way of avoiding any real contact with people. He appears to be most comfortable in the company of men and believes in "anything for a quiet life". His absence from his wife during their marriage - one year, she says, he saw him for a total of 42 days - suggests someone emotionally semi-detached.

Susan Barrantes is less generous about her

easy-going son-in-law. In an interview with an Italian magazine shortly after their initial separation, she said: "Andrew is a good-looking boy - but he has not got any character, absolutely none. If he had, maybe his marriage would not have broken up."

This may be the case. But as his failed marriage and wayward ex-wife again enter the eye of the media storm, Andrew will again manage to comfortably sidestep the attention. He will start work at eight and finish at five. He will stay at his single man's quarters in land-based HMS Osprey, plastered with pictures of his daughters and wife, where he is known as Lt Commander Andrew York. On his days off, according to one golfing partner, he will order a ginger ale at the clubhouse and "josh about". And this weekend, as always, he will visit his wife and daughters at Wentworth for lunch.

Meanwhile, in an age where royal excesses are loudly castigated, Andrew's very ordinariness appears to be bringing about his rehabilitation. In the same way it has for his sister, Anne. As the Duchess of York details her every post-marriage thought and pop-psychological self-analysis in the pages of *Hello!* magazine, his silence has endeared him to the public. He is, according to the latest royal biographer, seen as a "decent, likeable bloke, who's had a hard time of it". Perhaps the "characterless", "vacuous" Duke of York is actually playing the cleverest game of all.

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obituaries / gazette

Stavros Niarchos

Stavros Niarchos, the Greek shipowner and art collector, was a self-made businessman of immense wealth and with an exceptional ability to make and waste vast sums of money.

Niarchos's short stature (he was only 5ft 5in tall) contrasted with his debonair personality, his middle-class origins with his aristocratic aspirations and his staunch royalist sympathies; his commercial acumen in international shipping with his spendthrift involvements in horse-racing, womanising and rivalries for personal grandeur. Stalked by power and riches the world over, he was unable to reconcile his domineering ambitions with the considerations of family life. He brooked no opposition, suffered consequent losses and abandonments but always managed to look tenaciously ahead.

Stavros Niarchos was born in Athens, in 1909, three months after his parents, naturalised US citizens, had returned to their native country on making their fortune with a department store in Buffalo, New York. After graduating in Law at Athens University, he entered the business world through a chain of flour mills owned by his mother's family, the Coumandaros. By the time he was 30 he had built up the shipping side of the business, chartering vessels to carry wheat from Argentina and elsewhere. By 1935 he was able to persuade the company to invest in six freighters for transatlantic grain transport and himself profited from this expansion by acquiring one of them, in 1939. It was an auspicious move. The vessel traded profitably both before and during the Second World War, thus enabling Niarchos to widen his circle of operations to London and New York.

When Greece entered the war, he joined the Royal Hellenic Navy, serving on North Atlantic convoys with the rank of lieutenant-commander; he was later named Honorary Naval Attaché to the Greek embassy in Washington (1944-48). Along with Manuel Kulukundis, C.M. Lemos and others, he was instrumental in securing from the US government the favourable sale of 100 Liberty ships to Greek shipowners in compensation for damages suffered in the Allied war effort.

The sale revived the fortunes of Greece's depleted merchant marine and made possible its post-war renaissance.

Following the dissolution of his childless second marriage in 1947, Niarchos became a suitor to the shipping tycoon S.G. Livanos's elder daughter, the 21-year-old Eugenia. The Livanos family had been resident in New York since the war and Aristotle Onassis had already proved himself eligible for the hand of the younger daughter, Tina. Eugenia had been brought up with a strong sense of moral duty and familial devotion; in the course of 23 challenging years of marriage she proved an intelligent, dedicated wife and mother.

Niarchos, like most Greek shipowners, had committed all ships under his management to the Allied war effort and lost six of 14 carriers. He retrieved some of his losses through insurance and proceeded to buy US-built Liberty and Victory dry cargo ships, as well as T2 oil tankers. Soon after, he initiated an important shipbuilding programme with American shipyards which increased and consolidated his fleet. His new-buildings were financed by construction loans guaranteed to the banks by the performance of long-term charters. This broke new ground in international ship finance, especially since each ship was regarded as an independent economic unit.

Moreover, Niarchos spearheaded the gradual increase in tanker capacity from the pre-war 13,000 tonnes deadweight (d.w.) to the 80,000 d.w. of the late Fifties. His phenomenal success was primarily due to the early realisation that oil would replace coal as the primary fuel of the world economy. "I am first-generation Niarchos," he used to boast in answer to accusations of unfair competition by the traditional shipowners of the time.

By 1956 Niarchos's fleet was the largest in the world, with 60 ships trading and on order, totalling almost 2 million tonnes. In 1959-60 he was able to procure massive contracts with the Soviet government for the carriage of Black Sea oil to Japan, Scandinavia and Italy. Although he was criticised by the English press for providing the Communists with what amounted to

a captive fleet, thus allowing Russian tankers to supply and strengthen Cuba at the peak of the Cold War, Niarchos defended his decision in court and was granted a full apology on the grounds that his contracts were in no way detrimental to Western defence interests and that, as an international businessman, he had the right to trade freely.

By 1966 his fleet comprised 72 ships trading and 16 on order, including substantial modern and super tonnage. His investments had diversified into stocks and real estate. His art collection had grown impressively, especially after the 1958 acquisition of Edward G. Robinson's excellent collection of Impressionist paintings. It now included works by Corot, Renoir, Degas, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, Cézanne, Utrillo and Picasso, as well as the magnificent 1585 *Plaid* by El Greco. He owned fabulous homes in St Moritz, New York, Antibes and Paris, where he had renovated the 18th-century Hôtel de Chaulnes, once presented by Louis XIV to his son the Duc de Maine. In 1962 Niarchos bought the island of Spetsopoula, 53 miles south of Piraeus, and started transforming it from a heap of windswept rocks into an Aegean paradise of lush greenery, quiet beaches, rich game and the latest in business technology and communications.

The marriage with Eugenia was interrupted rudely in 1964 on account of Niarchos's tumultuous affair with Charlotte Ford, the 24-year-old daughter of Henry Ford II. They were married in Mexico and had one child. After this escapade came to a bitter end in 1967, Niarchos retraced his steps to Eugenia with impunity – the Greek Orthodox Church had never dissolved their wedding.

Three years later, Eugenia died from an overdose of barbiturates while holidaying on Spetsopoula. The Piraeus public prosecutor challenged medical reports and accused Niarchos of inflicting fatal injuries on his wife. There were allegations at the time of a high-level cover-up which Niarchos had ostensibly engineered with the collusion of the military junta ruling Greece. It was well known that he, like Onas-

sis, maintained close relations with the Colonels and was active in bringing badly needed investments into the country. A judicial tribunal heard the case in September 1970 and exonerated Niarchos.

Vindicated and relieved, he renewed his friendship with his wife's sister, Tina, recently divorced from her second husband, the Marquess of Blandford. They were married in 1971 with the approval of the bride's mother, Mme Arietta Livanos. The grand old lady is reputed to have told them that their marriage would not only show the world that Niarchos was innocent of Eugenia's death but also that the family had stuck together in the face of adversity. Her words challenged fate: two years later Tina's son, Alexandros Onassis, crashed in his private jet and the year following Tina herself died in Paris of a heart attack.

Niarchos was a world-class entrepreneur with a special flair for public relations. After accepting late delivery of two 260,000-dwt super tankers from British Shipbuilders in 1978-80, he was accused of taking advantage of British taxpayers' money; the vessels had been ordered at £17m each, including £4m in government subsidies. Contractual terms entitled Niarchos to a 44m reduction on each vessel and BS had agreed to let go of the second vessel at £14m. Peeved by Tory accusations in Parliament, Niarchos announced he was ready to reverse the purchase and sell the tankers back to the yard at the original price, forgoing interest. BS found the offer embarrassing and chose to sidestep it.

Niarchos was a firm believer in hard work and fair play. He always maintained close ties with his native Greece and, in addition to operating most of his fleet under the Greek flag, invested heavily in the country's industrial base. It is probably through no fault of his own that two of his major enterprises, the Aspropyrgos Oil Refinery and the Hellenic Shipyards at Skaramanga, came to no good. Government intervention, union interference with overmanning problems and the oil crisis, followed by the prolonged shipping crisis of 1981-86, forced him to pull out of both projects.

A successful capitalist, he

had always been regarded by Greek socialists as a *bête noire* and had to endure the calumnies of adverse publicity and incessant litigation. In 1985 he characteristically offered Hellenic Shipyards to the state-owned Industrial Development Bank for \$10m, one-tenth its book value, thus assessing the company's negative worth in terms of labour unrest and minimal productivity at \$90m. The socialist government of Andreas Papandreu snapped up the bargain.

Niarchos's frivolous side included an impulsive sortie into racing reputed to have cost him \$100m, as well as a number of *liaisons amoureuses* during his antinatal years with such famous socialites as Ellen d'Estainville, Princess Fyral of Jordan and the Italian heiress Marina Palma. At different times he owned the world's most expensive private jet, a Grumman Gulfstream 2 (then valued at £1m), and the world's most luxurious yacht, the fabulous 3,600-ton *Atlantis*. His net worth has been estimated at \$5bn.

Michael Moschos

Successful in business, successful in racing, writes Richard Griffiths. Stavros Niarchos was a man who enjoyed his fair share of achievements in both spheres. For a period spanning three decades, Niarchos's navy and pale blue colours were as well known as any.

His standard-bearer was a plain-looking filly called Miesque, who belied her appearance to become one of the most outstanding milers racing has seen. Two years running she won the Breeders' Cup Mile in North America. The end-of-season championship series is regarded as extremely difficult for runners from Europe to win; it says everything for the talent of Miesque, and her trainer François Boutin, that she was able to achieve the feat twice.

Niarchos first became involved in racing in the 1950s and his Midas touch immediately became apparent with Oleandrin, a leading two-year-old in 1952 who went on to finish third as a three-year-old in the 2,000 Guineas. Four years later Pipe of Peace, another top two-year-old, also went on to finish third in the Guineas for him.

Soon after Niarchos's interest in racing began to wane, and it was not until the 1980s that he really became a force again. That coincided with his purchase of a former leading stud in France, the Haras de Fresnay-le-Buffard, whose fortunes Niarchos, backed by a team of able advisers, revived. The stud also became a leading race sponsor, backing the Prix Jacques Le Marois, the highlight of the big Deauville meeting in August.

Niarchos's investment soon paid off with back-to-back successes in the French 2,000 Guineas with Melyno in 1992 and L'Emigrant in 1993. Later, between 1991 and 1993, he achieved an unprecedented hat-trick of wins in the same race with Hector Protector, Shanghai and Kingmambo. Other leading colts he owned were Machiavellian and the French Derby-winner Hernandez.

All these horses were trained by the late François Boutin, without whom it is questionable Niarchos would have enjoyed such success. The brilliant Miesque, as well as those two fabulous Breeders' Cup wins, also won the English 1,000 Guineas in 1987 and the Prix du Moulin, another big mile race.

Niarchos had horses with British trainers, most notably Henry Cecil, who sent out talented fillies like Gwydion and Chimes of Freedom.

In the Eighties Niarchos went into short-lived partnership with another leading owner, Robert Sangster. Law Society was among the best of their horses, winning the Irish Derby in 1985.

Niarchos's biggest disappointment as a racehorse owner came in 1980 when his talented but unlucky colt Nureyev was disqualified from first place in the 2,000 Guineas.

Stavros Spyros Niarchos, shipowner, art collector, racehorse owner; born Athens 3 July 1909; married 1930 Helen Sporides (marriage dissolved 1930), 1939 Melpomene Capparisi (marriage dissolved 1947), 1947 Eugenia Livanos (died 1970; three sons, one daughter), 1965 Charlotte Ford (one daughter; marriage dissolved 1967), 1971 Mrs Athina Livanos-Onassis-Blandford (died 1974); died Zurich 15 April 1996.



Niarchos: the Midas touch

Photograph: Hulton Getty

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, Cuba's best-known film-maker, was an ardent supporter of the 1959 revolution – which, in one form or another, was the subject of most of his films. He could be fanciful on occasion, but on the whole his work was a counterblast to Stalin's dictum – "Life must be depicted as it should be, not as it is."

In 36 years Alea made only 11 features, and the best of them is the fifth, *Memories of Underdevelopment* (*Memorias del subdesarrollo*, 1968). It is not only the finest, but the largest in theme when he wasn't paying homage to his predecessors – chiefly Buñuel, whose work (in common with both Latin-American film-makers) he idolised. It is by far the most successful of his films, which makes him something of an enigma. The revolution both stimulated him and restricted him.

Alea read Law at Havana University and then went to study at the Centro Sperimentale di Cinematografia in Rome, founded by Mussolini. He began making shorts in Cuba in 1955, one of which was seized by the Batista government for subversion. After Castro deposed Batista, Alea was the leading force behind the creation of the Cuban Film Institute, the ICAIC, with whom he made his first feature in 1960, *Stories of the Revolution* (*Historias de la Revolución*), three linked stories of the insurrection against Batista: it was filmed on

location, acknowledging Rosellini's *Paisà* as its model – but unlike that, and his own subsequent films, it clearly cost a lot of money.

The Twelve Chairs (*Las Doce Sillas*, 1962) is based on the comic Russian novel by Ilya Ilf and Yevgeny Petrov which at other times has provided vehicles for Fred Allen, George Formby, Mel Brooks and others. It was basically a scattershot satire on the bureaucracy created by the revolution, a constant theme in Alea's work. *Gumbie* (1964), showed him in a more humanist mood, as a young Haitian returns from Cuba to his native village, with echoes of both Shakespeare (*Romeo and Juliet*) and Pagnol (*Giono* (*Manon des Sources*)).

Death of a Bureaucrat (*La muerte de un burocrata*, 1966) concerns a widow who needs to produce a body before she can collect a pension. She asks her hapless nephew to help her and his response is to steal a cadaver. He manages to be more resourceful than we are led to expect, but he ends up as Harold Lloyd cast in the role of Josef K; unlike Lloyd, however, the slapstick is very much hit-and-run. The film is dedicated to many people in the movies' past, from Eisenstein to Laurel and Hardy, but this only exposes Alea's chief weakness – his dependence on past masters.

Both *The Last Supper* (*La última cena*, 1976) and *The Survivors* (*Los sobrevivientes*, 1978) look to Buñuel, especially to *Viridiana* and to *The Exterminating Angel*, mordant essays on a bourgeoisie trying to shake off the yoke of a religion which denies its members their sexuality. (It's to Buñuel, in fact, that the latter is dedicated.) Alea is not alone in this. In Spain, his leading directors of this generation – Juan Antonio Bardem and Luis G. Berlanga – laboured under the shadow of the master.

When they were serious, they were almost as sardonic and sharp-minded as he was, but they both threw everything but the kitchen stove into their later comedies. Discernment is the major requirement of political satire.

That was something Buñuel understood even in his Mexican potboilers. Alea's final film, *Quantanamera* (1993), echoed the plotting of Buñuel's *Subida al cielo*, as several incompetents make life even more difficult for themselves as they travel across the country, but where he was pitiless Alea was lachrymose.

The film was co-directed by Juan Carlos Tabío, whom Alea had called in to help him on *Strawberry and Chocolate* (*Fresa y chocolate*, 1993); he was already dying with cancer. It is probably his most popular film, first seen at the Berlin Film Festival and many another thereafter. Its chief protagonist, as so often with this director, is nonconformist – a gay man in a

country less noted for homophobia than machismo. In Cuba under Castro gays didn't exist – or else, like the great cinematographer Nestor Almendros, they were driven abroad. Alea was much praised everywhere for tackling a controversial issue, but in fact his hero, Diego, is one of the old stereotypes, an effeminate man who conceives a passion for straight man, David. He is tempted to succumb – but not often and not much, and he reassures his heterosexual with a grand bout on Diego's bed with a whore, played by Alea's wife, Mirta Ibarra.

The film cops out, despite its sentimentality – a quality distinctly absent from Alea's masterpiece, *Memories of Underdevelopment*. He wrote it himself from a novel by Edmundo Desnoes, who actually appears in it, in a public debate as to whether he is using the country for his own ends or is simply failing to understand it.

The time is 1961, and Sergio (Sergio Corrieri), prosperous and well-placed, is staying on as wife, friends and family flee to Miami; he believes – it is more than a creed – that he must come to terms with the new regime. To that end, he keeps a diary. He has a casual affair with a girl from a different class who is bitter about losing her virginity; she begins to love him, but accuses him of rape after he has tried to end the relationship.

He says, "I'm Europeanised. With her, I'm dogged by underdevelopment." They visit Hemingway's home – his refuge, it is said, though, ambiguously, Cuba never really interested him; perhaps, express a sublimated homosexuality rather than macho man. It is a movie about the past, present and future not only of Sergio – though he is not atypical – but of Cuba itself, a mighty collage of newsreels (the *actualité*), of memories and fantasies. There is no other film quite like it, and certainly not the nostalgic *Letters from the Park* (*Cartas del parque*, 1988), though that is also the work of a clever and sophisticated film-maker. As adapted from Gabriel García Márquez, it is a retreat to a peaceful provincial 1913, when a young man finds himself losing his beloved to the older man who is writing his love-letters for him.

These days television sometimes commemorates deceased movie-makers with their finest work. Both these films should be shown – and, because of its flashes of brilliance, *La última cena*. This is a director whose work, even the sub-Buñuel pieces, ought to be better known.

David Shipman

Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, film director, producer, screenwriter; born Havana 11 December 1928; died Havana 16 April 1996.

Salvador Wood as the nephew in Alea's *Death of a Bureaucrat*, 1966

Photograph: Ronald Grant Archive

BIRTHS

LEBUS: On 16 April, to Rachel (nee Morton) and Matthew, a son, Samuel Alexander, a brother for Benjamin and Joseph.

DEATHS

LOW: Allan, on Wednesday 17 April, much loved husband of Jean and brother of Edward. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Slough, near Peterborough, on Tuesday 23 April at 2.30pm. Family flowers only. Donations, if wished, to the Macmillan Service, King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, West Sussex.

SARGANI: Denis, Emeritus Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, University of London (London School of Economics), suddenly and without suffering. Funeral at Harlow Crematorium, Parndon Wood Harlow, 2.30pm 25 April. Flowers, family only. Donations for Mencap are being collected by D.C. Poulton & Sons, Clarke Lane, Epping CM16 4NJ. Telephone 01992 372609.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MAUGHRING: Daphne. A joyful celebration of her life will be held at St. Clementine Church, at Cheltenham, at 3pm on Saturday 4 May. Enquiries to Bruce Maughling on 01242 320426.

Births, Marriages & Deaths

IN MEMORIAM

KENT: Sarah, 23 September 1962 – 18 April 1994. Forever loved. May the angels brighten your tonight and keep you while you sleep.

Announcements for the Gazette BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS (Births, Marriages, Deaths, Deaths, Memorials, Weddings, Anniversaries, In Memoriam) should be sent in writing to the Gazette Editor, The Independent, 1 Canons Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5DL, telephoned to 0171-293 2011 (24-hour answering machine 0171-293 2012) or faxed to 0171-293 2010, and are charged at £6.50 a line (VAT extra). OTHER Gazette announcements (weddings, funerals, forthcoming marriages, Marriages) must be submitted in writing (or faxed) and are charged at £10 a line, VAT extra. They should be accompanied by a daytime telephone number.

The Independent's main switchboard number is 0171-293 2000.

Birthdays

Miss Avril Angers, actress, 74; Mr Eric Batterby, wartime escaper in Burma and SOE operative, 80; Dr Clive Booth, Vice-Chancellor, Oxford Brookes University, 53; Mr Alan Devenux, former Chairman, Scottish Tourist Board, 63; Miss Sylvia Fisher, soprano, 86; Miss Barbara Hale, film actress, 74; Sir Peter Hordern MP, chairman, Fina, 67; Mr Peter Jeffrey, actor, 67; Mr Mark Kingston, actor, 62; Mr Malcolm Marshall, cricketer, 38; Lord Massey of Barnby, former MP, 72; Miss Hayley Mills, actress, 50; The Rev Dominic Milroy OSB, former Headmaster, Ampleforth College, 64; Baroness Platt of Writtle, former chairman, Equal Opportunities Commission, 73; The Right Rev Dr Edward Roberts, former Bishop of Ely, 88; Mr Ian Taylor MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Trade and Technology, 51; Sir Teddy Taylor MP, 59; Sir Edgar Unsworth, former Chief Justice, Gibraltar, 90.

Anniversaries

Births George Colman (the elder), playwright, baptised 1732; Sir Fran-

cis Baring, banker, 1740; Bernhard Asseim Weber, pianist, conductor and composer, 1764; George Henry Lewis, journalist and critic, 1817; Henry Clarence Kendall, poet, 1839; Aniceto Jacquineto de Quental, poet, 1842; Sir George Clausen, painter, 1852; Leopold Antonin Stanislaw Bolewowski-Stokowski, conductor and composer, 1882; Sir Arnold Henry Moore Lum, skier, 1888. Deaths: Filippino Lippi, painter, 1504; John Leland, antiquary, 1552; John Foxe, author of *The Book of Martyrs*, 1563; George Jeffreys, first Baron Jeffreys of Wem, judge, 1689; Erasmus Darwin, physician and writer, 1802; Jean-Baptiste Isabey, painter, 1835; Sir Robert Smirke, architect, 1867; Sir Anthony Panizzi, principal librarian of the British Museum, 1879; Gustave Moreau, painter, 1898; Ottorino Respighi, composer, 1936; Sir Richard Runciman Terry, musicologist, 1938; Herbert Albert Laurence Fisher, historian, 1940; Florio Forde, music-hall artist, 1940; Cecil Chaminade, composer, 1944; Sir John Ambrose Fleming, electrical engineer, 1945; Leonard Bloomfield, linguist and philologist, 1949; Albert Einstein, physicist, 1955; Ben Hecht, journal-

ist and playwright, 1964; Benny Hill (Alfred Hawthorn Hill), comedian, 1924; Dame Elisabeth Frink, sculptor, 1933. On this day: Paul Revere, American silversmith and patriot, made his dramatic ride from Charlestown in Lexington, 1775; the 2,000 Guineas was first run at Newmarket, 1809; the remains of David Livingstone were interred in Westminster Abbey, 1874; the Natural History Museum in South Kensington was opened, 1881; San Francisco was devastated by a great earthquake, 1906; the International Court of Justice was opened at the Hague, 1946; the League of Nations was formally dissolved, and its assets handed over to the United Nations, 1946; the Republic of Ireland Act came into force, 1949; France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands set up the Coal and Steel Community, 1951; London Bridge was sold to a US oil company (it was later re-erected in Arizona), 1968; the US Senate voted that in 1999, the Panama Canal would be turned over to the Republic of Panama, 1978. Today is the Feast Day of St Apollonius the Apologist, Saints Eleutherius and Anthia, St Gildardus, St Idesbald and St Lasearion or Molaise.

Lectures

National Gallery: Alexander Sturgis, "Lost and Found (U): Giorgione, *Il Transito*", 1pm.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Michael Keen, "British Genre Painting", 2.30pm.

Tate Gallery: Sarah O'Brien Twobig, "Cézanne and the Modern", 1pm.

British Museum: Simon James, "Gladiators", 1.15pm.

National Portrait Gallery: Flora Fraser, "Unruly Queen: Caroline of Brunswick, Queen of George IV", 1.10pm.

Royal Society (Croonian Lecture): London SW1: Dr Thomas Lindahl, "Endogenous Damage to DNA", 5.30pm.

Luncheons

Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Sir Nicholas Bonsor MP, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, hosted a luncheon yesterday in honour of Dr Haris Silajdzic, Leader of the Party for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, yesterday at Lancaster House, London SW1.

English Speaking Union

The Mexican Ambassador, Señor Andrés Rosental, was guest of honour and speaker at a luncheon lecture held yesterday at the English Speaking Union, London W1. He spoke on "The Transatlantic Relationship: a Mexican view". Sir Peter Marshall was in the chair.

Sir John Badenoch

A Memorial Service for Sir John Badenoch, Fellow of Merton College 1965-87, Emeritus Fellow 1987-96, will be held at 2.30pm on Saturday 27 April 1996, in the Chapel, Merton College, Oxford.

Wills

Kenneth Bent Sturson-Taylor QC, Lord Grantham, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, left estate valued at £2,045,158 net.

Mary, Viscountess Rothermere, of Palm Beach, Florida, left estate in England and Wales valued at £116,075 net.

Miss Evelyn Mary Gray, of Linby, Nottinghamshire, left estate valued at £4,242,656 net.

ROYAL ENGAGEMENTS

The Princess Royal, Patron, International Health Exchange, attends an Annual General Meeting at the Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1; as President, Adrenal Health Trust, attends the Second Welfare Symposium, Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1; and attends the Honourable Artillery Company's Annual Dinner at Arbury House, City Road, London EC1. Princess Alexandra, President, visits the Imperial Cancer Research Fund Cancer Medicine Research Unit at St. James's University Hospital, Leeds, West Yorkshire; and attends a performance of *Carmen* at the Edinburgh Festival Theatre, Edinburgh. The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, National Asthma Campaign, attends a Musical Evening at the Fishmongers' Hall, London EC4. Princess Michael of Kent opens the KIDS Family Centre, Sutton Coldfield.

Changing of the Guard The Household Cavalry Mounted Regiment mounts the Queen's Life Guard at Horse Guards, 11am; 1st Battalion Welsh Guards mounts the Queen's Guard, at Buckingham Palace, 11.30am, band provided by the Irish Guards.

business

IMF report warns UK against further rate cuts

RUPERT CORNWELL
Washington

The International Monetary Fund is urging Germany to cut interest rates again to revive its flagging economy. However, the Fund said yesterday that the recent and unexpectedly severe economic slowdown in Europe was probably over, and Britain for one should not reduce its rates further unless its current gradual recovery began to weaken sharply.

The IMF's managing director is Michael Camdessus, singles out industrialised Europe in general in the report – and the hard currency countries in the *de facto* mark zone in particular – as the main blot on an encouraging global economic

landscape, of steady growth and mostly dormant inflation. "The slowdown in Europe is largely behind us, and a pick up should be visible from the first quarter of 1996," Michael Mussa, director of the Fund's research department, said yesterday when presenting the latest issue of the Fund's twice yearly *World Economic Outlook*. It depicts a strengthening Japanese economy, modest but steady growth in the US, and a continuing surge in Asia – albeit at "only" 8.2 per cent this year, fractionally below 1995's 8.4 per cent.

The real laggard is the European Union, with projected expansion this year of just 1.8 per cent, a full percentage point below the Fund's prediction of

just six months ago. The German economy is expected to grow just 1 per cent in 1996 and France 1.3 per cent. Growth in Britain is put at just over 2 per cent, lower than the 3 per cent talked of by Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor.

Even so, the differences in performance between countries with currencies gravitating around the mark, and "devaluers" like Britain and Italy have been enough to revive the debate over exchange rate policy and growth. Britain's forced exit from the ERM in 1992 had brought an "appropriate adjustment" in the value of sterling. "Should UK policy have been targeted to maintain a parity of DM 2.95 to the pound?" Mr Mussa asked rhetorically.

"That would have been exceedingly inappropriate."

Conversely, Germany comes in for criticism for its refusal to lower rates further and faster as the slowdown grew more serious last year. To facilitate a robust recovery in Europe now, the hard currency group must seize today's chance of reducing rates. With untypical bluntness, the report writes: "Room for further reductions in short term rates in these countries is suggested by their large margins of slack, subdued price pressures, the strength of their exchange rates and the slow growth of monetary aggregates."

But even the improvement the IMF expects for 1997, with European growth rising to 2.7 per cent, is unlikely to make



A global outlook: Michael Camdessus, IMF chief

much of a dent in unemployment. A further concern is uncertainties over the EU's plan for monetary union, which may have contributed to Germany's weak performance.

Indeed the Fund warns that the 1997 budget deficit targets may not of themselves be enough. It urges criteria linked to a longer period, and "binding commitments" beyond 1997.

Petplan aims new credit card at 14 million owners

NIC CICUTTI

Petplan, the specialist pet insurance provider, yesterday announced plans to target the UK's 14 million owners of cats, dogs and other assorted animal species with its own credit card offering a competitive rate of 18.9 per cent.

The company hopes to attract a significant slice of customers for its card from the one in two households in Britain that own a pet. Anyone switching balances from an existing card will receive a preferential rate of 13.9 per cent APR for the first six months. No annual fee is being charged for the Petplan card.

As an additional incentive, potential cardholders are being offered a choice of cards with pictures of a cat, dog or horse on them.

Paul Cosgrove, commercial director at Petplan, said: "We have about 400,000 policyholders taking out insurance with us. What we find is that they are very concerned about animals and care for them. This is an important market."

Petplan's announcement marks the latest twist in an increasingly diversified card war, moving in to challenge traditional issuers by offering more competitive rates.

Big banks, including Barclays, National Westminster, Lloyds and Midland, have long cornered the bulk of the market despite charging between 22 and 33.4 per cent APR. Most also charge an annual fee of £10 upwards.

In the past few months several aggressive newcomers have

grabbed a small share of cards being issued by offering slightly more competitive rates.

Royal Bank of Scotland recently teamed up with a US issuer to launch the Advanta card, offering a rate of 15.6 per cent APR, linked to base rates. Bradford & Bingley's card charges 18.9 per cent APR, the same rate as Newcastle Building Society, while neither levies annual fees.

They join Robert Fleming, which has long offered two of the most competitive cards, charging 14 per cent and 11.5 per cent APR respectively.

MBNA, with which Petplan is linked, offers cards to about 250 separate affinity groups.

These include the National Farmers' Union and the Royal Naval Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

Alan Sugar's pride and joy sails into the City

CITY DIARY

JOHN WILLCOCK

The luxury yacht *Louisiana* on which owner Alan Sugar signed Jürgen Klinsmann for Tottenham Hotspur two years ago is currently catching the eye of City lurchers. The 160ft ocean-going yacht is moored right alongside a string of Terence Conran restaurants at London's Butler's Wharf, next to Tower Bridge, and within easy staggering distance of most City parlours.

Rumours were circulating among diners yesterday that the Amstrad boss had put the beautiful boat up for sale with an £8m-£10m price tag. This was firmly denied by Mr

Sugar's spokesman yesterday. "He's very fond of her – she's his only relaxation, the only toy he's got. She's just stopping over from Germany on the way back to the Med. You can charter her though, for \$107,000 a week."

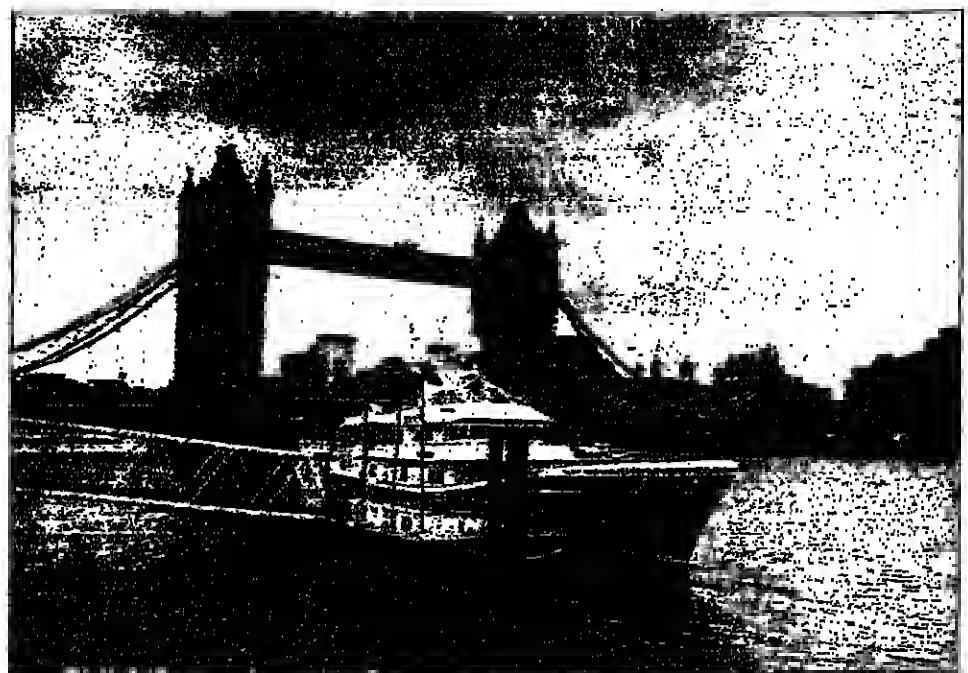
The boat is nicknamed "Venables' Gift" because, so the story goes, Mr Sugar was able to buy it in 1993 with the money he put aside to buy out Terry Venables, an offer Venables rejected, thus saving Mr Sugar millions. Up to 12 guests can enjoy the *Louisiana*'s own disco floor, hot-air balloon, belvedere, facilities for day pigeon

shooting, a cinema, and a platform allowing bathers easy access to the sea. This week Mr Sugar is using it himself for something more prosaic – business meetings.

The American company Utilicorp is in the process of buying out the other partners in its British subsidiary, one of which is Norland Gas Marketing. This UK company was founded by, among others, former British Coal boss Sir Ian MacGregor, Roger Turner and Peter Bryant.

Mr Bryant is leaving Norland in order to concentrate on a new business venture – setting up a small "solid wood furnishings" business in Huddersfield, housed in an 11 thousand square foot mill.

It was a day of crushed hopes for Sydney Casino down under recently, when media tycoon Kerry Packer,



Not for sale – but you could charter it for \$107,000 a week Photograph: Geraint Lewis

one of the world's biggest gamblers, walked in. According to the Australasian paper for expats, *Southern Cross*, he left just an hour later – without placing a single bet. In fact he didn't spend any money at all. Since the mogul is known for having dropped over £1m in one go at the tables, Casino staff hurried to shut down two \$200 minimum-bet tables and replaced them with \$1m in chips for Mr Packer's use. To no avail. According to

Southern Cross, a casino spokesman admitted: "It was something of an anticlimax."

Fancy looking after other people's pets – and getting paid for it? A company founded in Bristol four years ago called Pets Nanny wants to expand, and is seeking to recruit suitable people to run a pet care service.

This means providing "a dedicated home care and live-in service for all pet

owners." Sarah Cromer, director, adds that the company has a set of stringent criteria for taking people on, since the company survives on its reputation.

Initially, Pets Nanny is proposing a licensed agreement leading to a full franchise package. I wonder if they operate a variable rate depending on the difficulty of looking after the pet. After all, feeding a goldfish would be easier than, say, walking the Llamas.

Compass pips rival to control of Eurest

MAGNUS GRIMOND

Compass of the UK was yesterday confirmed as the world's biggest contract-catering group after reaching agreement to acquire a controlling stake in Eurest France, the third-largest caterer in that country. The acquisition, pipping arch-rivals Sodexo of France, means Compass will have complete coverage of Europe's largest catering markets.

No price was put on the deal, but Sodexo said last week that it was willing to pay Fr694m (£90m) for the one third management stake which Compass is set to acquire.

It follows a vote late on Tuesday by the managers of Eurest France to sell Compass their 33 per cent shareholding, carrying voting rights over 57.9 per cent of the equity. The decision in ef-

fect gives the British group control over the group. Compass already owns a one third stake as a result of its £589m acquisition last year of a controlling interest in Eurest International from Accor, the French hotels group.

Sodexo, which owns the remaining 33 per cent of Eurest France, was disgruntled by the Compass victory in the race to acquire Eurest International. It said then that it was "surprised" not to be informed in advance of the sale and has subsequently taken legal action against Accor. It was involved in separate negotiations to acquire the French business.

Shares in Compass dipped 2p to 545p yesterday, but many analysts welcomed the deal. France has been seen as the biggest gap in the European operations of Compass.

COMPANY RESULTS

	Turnover £	Pre-tax £	EPS	Dividend
Asst Central (F)	3.08m (1.02m)	0.23m (-4.7m)	1.71p (-0.04p)	nil (nil)
Havelock Europa (F)	55.7m (38.6m)	5.28m (4.01m)	13.5p (11.2p)	3.6p (3p)
Horseshoe Props (F)	+	2.87m (2.76m)	1.57p (1.56p)	0.5p (0.4p)
Ryan Hotels (F)	625.3m (24.5m)	62.79m (11.95m)	5.67p (2.4p)	1.5p (1.25p)
Signal Group (F)	895m (924m)	25.0m (8.14m)	-8.4p (-4p)	nil (nil)
Smiths Industries (F)	466m (414m)	86.5m (58.2m)	15.4p (13.2p)	5.6p (5.05p)

(F) – Fiscal (I) – Interim (N) – New months

Cottage holidays with THE INDEPENDENT

SPRING BREAKS FOR £5 PER PERSON PER NIGHT

Escape to the countryside for a Spring break with The Independent and the Independent on Sunday Cottage Holiday offer. We've teamed up with Blakes Country Cottages to offer readers the opportunity to sample Blakes great family holidays in a selection of hand-picked properties for just £5 per person per night.

Blakes Country Cottages are one of the largest and most experienced cottage holiday companies in Britain, with a range of almost 2000 properties to choose from in the most popular parts of Britain. This exclusive offer applies to 200 properties in 18 selected holiday sites, with accommodation ranging from a converted stable block, to the wing of a country house, to cosy woodland lodges. There is always plenty to enjoy, from peaceful walks in the country to riding and games rooms for the children. Simply ask for details when you call Blakes to book.

The offer allows you to stay for £5 per person per night and you must stay for a minimum of seven nights. Holidays can be taken between 20 April - 24 May 1996. Accommodation is suitable for parties of two to twelve. Accommodation must be booked at maximum occupancy, for example a party of four cannot occupy accommodation which sleeps seven.

HOW TO QUALIFY

Simply collect four differently numbered tokens from the seven we will be printing until Saturday 20 April. Today we are printing Token 5.

HOW TO BOOK

• Call Blakes Country Cottages on 01282 445221 for a brochure and reservations, quoting the "Independent £5 per night offer".

• Give your advisor the following details: (a) Your preferred holiday area: North England, West Country, Scotland or Wales.

(b) The number of adults and children on holiday.

(c) The holiday start and end dates. • You will then be offered a choice of suitable properties and will be given details of the location, facilities and ac-



commodation.

• If you wish to confirm your booking you will be asked for full payment by credit card or cheque.

• You will be asked to send your tokens with your cheque (made payable to Blakes Country Cottages) to: Blakes Country Cottages, Spring Mill, Earby, Nr Colne, Lancashire, BB8 6RN. If you are paying by credit card, your advisor will tell you where to send your tokens to.

• Please note, you may book immediately before you have collected your four tokens, but you will require the tokens for final confirmation of your booking.

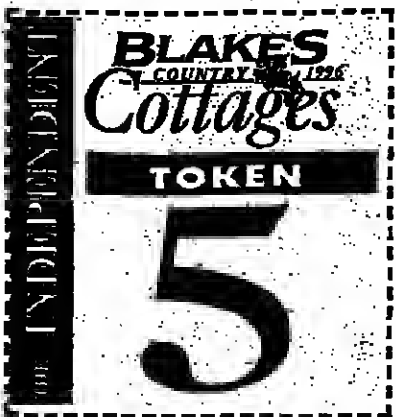
TERMS & CONDITIONS

1 The Cottage Holiday offer is subject to availability.
2 Over 200 units of accommodation are available per holiday week.
3 Units must be booked at maximum occupancy, e.g. a party of four cannot occupy a unit which sleeps seven.
4 Holiday must start and finish between 20 April and 24 May 1996.

5 Blakes Country Cottages, the name of which is used under licence from Blakes Holidays Ltd., is a trading division of Holiday Cottages Group Ltd.

6 Normal terms and conditions of booking apply. These are published in Blakes Country Cottages brochures and are available upon request.

7 Prices exclude optional insurance and pet charges (where applicable).



Smiths reads the runes right

THE INVESTMENT COLUMN

EDITED BY MAGNUS GRIMOND

Sir Roger Hurn, chairman and chief executive of Smiths Industries, the medical equipment and engineering group, is living testimony to the benefits of thinking strategically. After 38 years with Smiths, he reads the runes right in aerospace, anticipating the 1990s downturn in the civil market long before others in the industry. The result is that although Smiths has spent nearly £400m on acquisitions over the past five years, none has been in its aerospace division.

The results of that spending spree came through in yesterday's figures showing pre-tax profits soaring 19 per cent to £69.5m in the six months to 3 February. Close to half the £11.5m rise in operating profits to £70.4m came from acquisitions, including a maiden contribution of over £2m from the FRB connectors business bought in June and over £1m from Level 1 Technologies, the US medical systems operation acquired in September.

Margins at FRB have already been raised into double figures from the 9 per cent when the business was acquired and that is only likely to be the start of the Smiths magic. Deltac, the US infusion pumps business picked up in 1994, has already seen its margins rise by 50 per cent to over 20 per cent in less than two years of ownership.

Acquisitions have not distracted Smiths from its existing businesses. The rest of the rise in operating profits in the latest six months came from organic growth of around 10 per cent. But if medical systems and industrial divisions have made all the running in recent years, aerospace is set to take up the baton in the rest of the decade and beyond.

The recent multi-billion dollar orders for the new Boeing 777 aircraft from the likes of Singapore, Malaysia and Korea will keep Smiths busy for years. Its avionics are worth \$400,000 a plane, with spares on top. Meanwhile, existing work on the 737 is set to soar over the next four years as orders double from this year's 76 and Smiths expects to ride out the worst of the recent strike at the US plane maker.

At the same time, the military side, 60 per cent of the aerospace division, is ready to

boom from new work. It received a further boost yesterday from the announcement of a 20-year order worth \$100m for avionics for Raytheon's new US Air Force training aircraft. Further out, the expected go-ahead for the Eurofighter next year would secure work beyond the year 2000.

Sir Roger, who confirmed he would be looking to split his dual role before retiring in 1998, will be long gone by then. But profits this year do over 40, taking completed profits to around a quarter of the total.

What would provide Havelock with a further quantum leap would be to win over an English clearer, with a typical network of around 2,000 branches. Hew Balfour, chief executive, is optimistic, but there clearly remain a number of vested interests to overcome first.

Meanwhile, turnover in the traditional non-food retail business slipped from £31m to £28.4m as work for Boots and Marks & Spencer reduced from cyclical peaks. That should be more than made up for this year by a record contract worth a little under £10m for a new House of Fraser store in Swindon and a first-time contribution from Showcard, a display and signage

company acquired in January for an initial £10.2m.

There should be lots more to go for as Havelock expands further into food retailing and beefs up its manufacturing operation. But profits of £7.5m this year would suggest the shares, 5p higher at 329p, are up with events on a forward p/e ratio of 17.

Havelock fits banks' bill

Havelock Europa is one of the survivors of the explosion in shopfitting which followed the boom on the high street in the 1980s. Most of its larger rivals have either been gobbled up or fallen by the wayside and Havelock itself went through a bad patch in the early 1990s. But the group is now clearly on a roll, reflected in pre-tax profits up 32 per cent to £5.28m for the year to December.

What helped transform the prospects for Havelock was its recognition in 1992 that

changes in the financial services industry would require banks to change their retail layouts almost as often as supermarkets. Its development of a novel way of fitting out banks more quickly and efficiently made a breakthrough when the Bank of Scotland gave it a big contract to revivify its branch network. Last year it did 56 outlets and nearly quadrupled turnover from the banking and financial division to £24.4m. This year it expects to do over 40, taking completed profits to around a quarter of the total.

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Kwik-Fit on target

It is only a month since Tom Farmer, chairman of Kwik-Fit announced plans to open 100 new centres this year alongside a 24 per cent increase in profits. He is halfway to that target already after yesterday's deals to buy 45 centres in the South and South-west of England for a total of £7m.

The acquisitions represent part of Kwik-Fit's strategy to buy up strong regional brand names which will keep trading under their existing formats, despite competing with local Kwik-Fit outlets. The group has had the Budget brand and in Scotland for years and last November it bought a chain in Birmingham. Yesterday's acquisitions are strong in Bristol and Gloucester and further regional deals are expected.

The City seems confident the competing formats do not cannibalise each other, but instead capitalise on the benefits of higher market share and stronger buying power as well as lower unit advertising costs.

Kwik-Fit now has 836 car tyre and exhaust replacement sites, of which 687 are in the UK. Though some fear market saturation, Mr Farmer still sees room for expansion. The 45 new outlets had combined profits of £1.2m on sales of £20m last year and Mr Farmer clearly thinks he can do better.

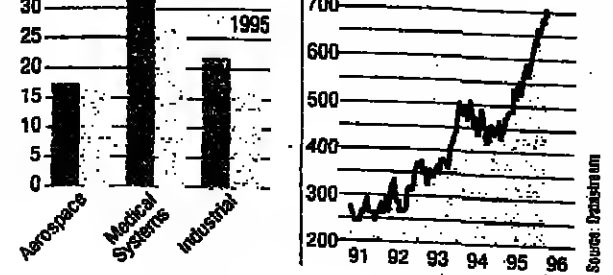
Kwik-Fit's shares have enjoyed a strong run this year, up from just over 160p to 217p yesterday. It is a belated recognition of the company's strengths after a period of underperformance and the market is clearly warming to Kwik-Fit, which reported 1995 profits of £26m last month. UBS's forecast of £40m for this year puts the shares on a forward rating of 14. Worth holding.

Smiths Industries: at a glance

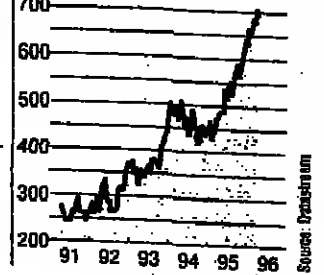
Market value: £2.14bn, share price 709p

Trading record	1993	1994	1995	1996	1996
Turnover (£m)	726	706	899	414	466
Pre-tax profits (£m)	105	118	138	58.2	69.5
Earnings per share (pence)	23.8	26.7	31.3	13.2	15.4
Dividends per share (pence)	11.9	13.0	14.4	5.05	5.6

Market analysis (£m)



Share price pence



COMMENT

Pension

Graduate plus... place with... ment target... graduates and... 2-3 years... experience...

page 23 section two

Thursday INDEPENDENT section two

business

No reason for the Government to block this deal



The takeover could be made conditional on National Power selling a lot more of its generating capacity than presently envisaged. It would thus enhance competition rather than dilute it.

An English National Opera board meeting followed by a congenial dinner with fellow directors is not the most suitable of backdrops for considering the future of Britain's electricity industry. That was where John Baker, chairman of National Power, was rushing off to on Tuesday night when he first beard of the American bid interest in his company. Even a few years ago, he probably wouldn't have allowed it to spoil his evening too much – the bid threat might not have been taken seriously at all. Southern Company of the US would politely have been told to get lost and Mr Baker could have been confident he would have full political backing for his stance.

These days it is not so simple. News of Southern's intentions brought the usual knee-jerk condemnation from Labour and a few "bad business" mutterings from the Tory backbenches. But it is a measure of how far attitudes have changed that the prospect of a foreign takeover of Britain's largest power generating company could have resulted in such a subdued political reaction. Does it really matter any longer in this age of global markets and corporations whether our industries are British owned?

Ten years ago it would certainly have been thought so. These days? Well, maybe not,

provided our companies remain properly run and regulated in a publicly accountable way. Some businesses, notably the car industry, have enjoyed a positive renaissance under foreign ownership, and plenty of others thrive. In any case, while National Power is plainly still the most powerful force in the British electricity market, it does not hold the same pivotal position it once did. Its share of the market, already down from more than a half six years ago to a quarter now, is being forcibly further reduced to just 20 per cent over the next couple of years.

None the less, there are clearly public policy issues involved in such a takeover. Southern already owns the regional distribution company, South Western Electricity, so its takeover involves a degree of vertical integration of previously segregated distribution and generating businesses. That issue is about to be resolved by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in favour of generators who want to buy distribution companies. Even if ministers wanted to block the Americans on grounds of vertical integration, therefore, they would be hard pressed to do so.

The Government has an important extra lever in all this, however – its golden share in National Power. The golden share was put

there for precisely this sort of eventuality and is plainly worth something. At the very least the Government could use its power of veto over any National Power takeover to extract big concessions from the Americans. Indeed this seems to be the most likely and sensible way forward for the Government. The takeover would be made conditional on National Power selling a lot more of its generating capacity than presently envisaged. The takeover would thus enhance competition rather than dilute it.

At this stage, Mr Baker is keeping his door gently ajar to the American approach. Southern seems to be genuine in its promise of a proper merger with a serious position for the British company in the combined group, though this is tempered with the threat that if it has to, it will go hostile. It is easy to be sceptical about Southern's smooth-talking banter, to dismiss its talk of all the supposed benefits of a global partnership as little more than a cover for good old-fashioned American imperialism. But it would be wrong to do so.

Southern is prepared to be as accommodating as it has to in its determination to bring about this marriage. If the sort of structure that allowed the merger of Britain's Beecham with SmithKline of the US, or

Reed with Elsevier of Holland, has to be put in place, so be it. There is no reason for the Government to block this deal; nor, if the price is right, are there apparent reasons why National Power should oppose it.

Part-time boom will not win the election

It seems almost churlish to find fault in the remarkable reduction in unemployment revealed by yesterday's figures. Ministers, rightly in some respects, see their achievement in bringing Britain's unemployment rate below the European average as key evidence of the success of the Government's approach to managing the economy. Britain's deregulated, flexible labour market has not been created without a good deal of pain, but there is surely some reason for believing the economy is about to emerge strengthened by the Conservative surgery.

Unemployment – even on the internationally accepted definition, not just the manipulated headline count – has now been in retreat for four years. That must be some kind of vindication of policy. But the Government should beware of too much triumphalism. The new figures are not unam-

biguously good news. The reason lies in the mix of new jobs being created. Out of 118 added in the three months to February, 75,000 could be identified as part-time jobs for women, 13,000 as part-time jobs for men, and 24,000 full-time (18,000 men and 6,000 women). Part-time work is real work and suits many women, but it is hardly a sign of a booming economy if it accounts for three-quarters of all new employment. City economists see the predominance of part-time work as a good reason for expecting wage rises, and inflation, to remain subdued. In many industries underlying earnings growth is at a record low.

So if there is to be the recovery in consumer spending predicted by the Chancellor, it is unlikely to be fed by big rises in pay. A modest improvement in the economy based on a lot of part-time and temporary jobs are hardly enough to return him to Number 11.

Unfortunately for the Conservatives, just as people only realise that they were happy when they have become unhappy, they will only feel good about the economy long after we have all stopped having to hunt for the fabled factor. Politically, there is not much in these figures for the Government to rejoice about.

Pension redress too slow, says PIA

NIC CICUTTI

The Personal Investment Authority, the financial services regulator, yesterday warned thousands of its members that they face disciplinary action if they fail to deliver quick compensation to victims of the pension transfer scandal.

The warning came as the PIA admitted that out of almost 400,000 so-called priority cases which should have been dealt with by the end of last year, just 7,000 investors have been offered redress.

About 6,000 of those offers came from independent financial advisers. Big insurers, banks and building societies who have 270,000 priority cases between them, had only offered redress in 1,000 instances.

Joe Palmer, chairman of the PIA, said yesterday: "[We] will not allow the situation to drift. Firms which are found not to be devoting sufficient time and resources to the review will be disciplined. The penalties will match their failure."

"We know that there have been delays to the review process which are outside our

control. But it is clear that progress is not as good in some cases as it should be."

A PIA spokesman added that likely disciplinary action included fines, or even suspension from trading where necessary.

Mr Palmer's comments follow the first reports to the PIA by members of the progress reached in the pension transfer review at the end of December last year.

The review, initially ordered by the Securities and Investments Board, the City's leading watchdog, followed an investigation which showed that up to 1.5 million people might have been misled a personal pension.

The reports show that of nearly 1.1 million cases so far identified as requiring investigation, more than 390,000 are classed as priorities, higher than original estimates.

As well as insurers, big banks and building societies contributed more than 60,000 of those cases, compared with 16,000 from large independent financial advice firms with a national network of offices, and 43,000 from small IFAs.

The PIA set 31 December

last year as the target date by which the vast majority of priority cases, then thought to number about 350,000, had to be reviewed.

Among cases deemed urgent are those where a pension plan holder is dead or close to retirement, or where a person was wrongly advised to opt out of an occupational scheme while still in that company's employment.

Despite the regulator's hopes, the review became rapidly bogged down in a series of lengthy delays, caused by legal action, computer problems and threats by specialist insurers to invalidate the cover of advisers who sent out letters referring to compensation.

The PIA hopes that now the process has begun in earnest, returns for the first three months of this year, set to be published in the summer, will show a significant improvement in cases dealt with.

Roddy Kohn, an independent adviser at Bristol-based Kohn Cougar, said his firm had only one pension problem to clear up: "Generally, consumers can take some comfort from the fact that advisers appear to be the



Warning: Joe Palmer says heavy penalties will be imposed

most concerned to ensure that their clients obtain satisfactory redress. More importantly, it is

vital that all of us work hard to sort out this problem speedily and once and for all."

1,000 jobs at risk at Powerstore

Powerstore, the electrical retailer with more than 80 stores in the UK, has applied to go into administration, threatening more than 1,000 jobs, writes Nigel Cope.

The company has applied for a court hearing on 29 April and is seeking voluntary arrangements with its creditors.

However, the stores will continue trading as normal.

Powerstore is the latest in a string of casualties in Britain's cut-throat electrical retail market. It operates 52 high street shops and 33 out-of-town superstores. It was born out of the industry shake-out which has seen most of the electricity compa-

nies dispose of their retail divisions. Clive Viotman, a former director of Dixons created the group in 1993 when he acquired some stores from London Electricity. A year ago it bought around 70 Homepower shops from East Midlands and Yorkshire Electricity. Last year it achieved sales of £120m.

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	£	%	%
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£500 rate for	500	2.45	1.96
£1 to £500	2,500	2.65	2.12
	5,000	2.90	2.32
	10,000	3.30	2.64
	25,000	3.70	2.96
Private Reserve	500	3.10	2.48
Annual Interest	5,000	3.30	2.64
	10,000	4.00	3.20
	25,000	4.55	3.64
	50,000	4.80	3.84
	100,000	4.90	3.92
Private Reserve	500	3.06	2.44
Monthly Income	5,000	3.26	2.60
	10,000	3.93	3.14
	25,000	4.46	3.56
	50,000	4.70	3.76
	100,000	4.80	3.84
Investment Reserve	5,000	4.60	3.68
Annual Interest†	10,000	5.00	4.00
	25,000	5.25	4.20
	50,000	5.50	4.40
	100,000	5.75	4.60
Investment Reserve	5,000	4.56	3.64
Monthly Income†	10,000	4.95	3.96
	25,000	5.19	4.15
	50,000	5.43	4.34
	100,000	5.67	4.53
Treasurer's Reserve	1	1.75	1.40
	500	2.85	2.28
	5,000	3.10	2.48
	10,000	3.70	2.96
	25,000	4.15	3.32

*The gross interest rate shown is the rate payable without taking account of the deduction of income tax. **The net interest rate shown represents the gross interest rate after the deduction of income tax at the lower rate of 20%. †Gross interest rates quoted for Investment Reserve include 1.50% gross extra interest payable on 1 June each year (or on the first of each month for monthly income option) provided that withdrawal conditions are met and balance remains over £5,000.

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	4,800	6.00	5.85
	6,600	6.10	5.94
	8,400	6.20	6.04
	9,000	6.30	6.13
††Monthly interest not available on new accounts			
TESSA	1	5.80	5.66
(opened before 1 January 1996)	Max.		
investment		6.30	6.13

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Rise in Pru income signals upturn for insurers

Prudential, the UK's largest insurer, yesterday provided the first evidence that the deep slump in the life insurance industry might be drawing to a close as it released quarterly figures showing that world-wide single-premium income grew by 12 per cent to £1.6bn, writes Nic Cicutti.

In the UK, sales of the company's single-premium products rocketed by 34 per cent to £866m, the highest quarterly to-

tal for more than two years. However, sales of regular premium products dipped slightly to £71m against the same period last year, indicating a continuing preference by savers for lump-sum investments.

Peter Davis, group chief executive at Prudential, said: "I am particularly encouraged by the healthy progress made in the UK, where product developments and improvements in the sales process have resulted

in single-premium sales being at their highest level for more than two years."

Prudential's figures were boosted by sales of annuity-linked products, together with its well-established Prudential Bond. In addition, PEP sales grew by 67 per cent to £47m.

The company's growth in premium income comes as the insurance industry slowly begins to overcome the problems it has faced in the past two years.

The Association of British Insurers, the industry trade body, said yesterday that its own statistics showed tentative signs of a recovery in late 1995, boosted by rising house prices and a return of the "feel-good factor".

Commercial Union, the composite insurer, said it expected its own profits to grow this year. John Cowan, sales and marketing general manager at Scottish Amicable, said: "There is a definite feeling within the

market that there is a recovery of confidence. I have reported to my own board a double-figure improvement in sales in the first quarter."

David Prosser, chief executive at Legal & General and chairman of the ABI's life insurance council, said: "I talk to chief executives within the industry quite regularly and the consensus is that we are trading at 1994 levels." L&G's own figures mirrored this, he added.

IN BRIEF

• TIBM, the world's biggest maker of computers, reported a higher-than-expected increase in first-quarter earnings and boosted its dividend by 40 per cent to 35 cents, the first increase in seven years. Net income rose by 4.7 per cent to \$1.29bn (£855m), achieved on a 5.2 per cent increase in sales to \$16.56bn. Louis Gerstner, chairman, said: "We turned in a good, but uneven quarter. Overall hardware revenues and margins were disappointing. There was weak demand for personal computers in the US, and price pressures in many areas."

• Woolwich Building Society announced a 200,000 drop in the numbers of people in negative equity in the first quarter of 1996, down to 960,000. The figures mirror a survey last week by Swiss banking group UBS. Negative equity levels, where a mortgage is more than the value of as home, fell in every area of the UK except the East Midlands, where a 0.8 per cent drop in house prices added 10,000 more households to the total.

• Scotch whisky's position as one of the UK's top five manufacturing export earners was reinforced yesterday by record export figures, for the twelfth year running, of £2.2bn in 1995. The 4 per cent rise in the value of exports was matched by similar growth in the volume of whisky sent overseas. The Scotch Whisky Association said the equivalent of 935 million bottles were exported last year, the largest volume since the peak years of 1978 and 1979.

• Ford Motor's first-quarter earnings dived 58 per cent to \$653m (£433m). The result, however, was better than analysts had been expecting following the company's warning at the start of the year. The results were hit by the costs of launching the F-150, and the restyling of the Ford Escort and Mercury Tracer models.

• Signet, the jewellery group that is selling its H Samuel and Ernest Jones chains, unveiled a sparkling trading performance yesterday though no news on the impending sale. Profits tripled last year to £25m boosted by strong performances from the refurbished Ernest Jones chain and a recovery in the US Sterling business.

• Hoare Govett, the investment banking division of ABN Amro, the Dutch bank, opened a new bond trading operation in the City with 200 dealer positions. The company said the move was in keeping with an integrated approach to fixed income and derivatives products, with London-based activities linked to those in Amsterdam, where it has 350 dealers. It forms part of the move towards globalisation, with plans to set up similar centres in Chicago and Singapore. ABN Amro also said all corporate and investment banking operations in London would be centralised in a new building at Spitalfields to be completed in 1999.

• Audi, the up-market subsidiary of Volkswagen, saw group sales climb 20.5 per cent to a provisional £2.1 bn in the first quarter of the current year from £1.7bn a year earlier. It had a 1995 pre-tax profit of £262m, up from £84m the previous year.

• Erik Tønseth, chief executive of Kvaerner of Norway, is to take over daily operational responsibility in Trafalgar House from today. Its offer to Trafalgar House shareholders is now unconditional, with acceptance in respect of 92 per cent of ordinary shares.

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Shrinking costs mean that anyone can be a star

It is conventional wisdom to say that computers and new communications technologies are revolutionising the industrial economy. But beyond the observation that we therefore need a more highly skilled workforce, detailed analysis of the economic implications is pretty scarce. What does it mean to say we are becoming a knowledge-based economy?

There are some welcome attempts to close this knowledge gap. The key to understanding the transformation is the "dematerialisation" of the economy, according to new research. This means the trend towards the value produced in our economies being embedded in computer memory or perhaps even biological memory rather than material things.

The important change in the high industrial countries is not best characterised by a switch from manufacturing to services or even from low to high technology. It is the switch from producing machine tools or even computers to creating software and gene sequences.

Dematerialised economies are significantly different, argues Danny Quah, a researcher at the London School of Economics. "The difference is not just that ideas are more important or can be communicated more easily, for a great deal of technical change in the past has taken the form of a good idea that can be copied everywhere without becoming less useful to its originator."

Mr Quah calls this property "infinite expansibility" and cites

Thomas Jefferson's definition: "If nature has made any one thing less susceptible than all others of exclusive property, it is the action of the thinking power called an idea, which an individual may exclusively possess as long as he keeps it to himself; but the moment it is divulged, it forces itself into the possession of everyone and the receiver can not dispossess himself of it. Its peculiar character is that no one possesses the less because every other possesses the whole of it. He who receives an idea from me, receives instruction himself without lessening mine; as he who lights his taper at mine, receives light without darkening me."

The difference in a dematerialised economy is that the



On a roll: A CD by Oasis, software and information on a Reuters system are all infinitely expandable



ECONOMIC VIEW DIANE COYLE

products of the economy are infinitely expandable too. My use of a word-processing programme in the production of this newspaper does nothing to stop other people around the globe using the same software.

The same is true of a huge variety of products in the modern world - the content of an Oasis CD, the broadcast content of television signals, the information on the Bloomberg or Reuters system, any software, a Disney movie, and so on. Evi-

dence suggests that in the US the dematerialised industries are already bigger than the defence and auto industries.

One conclusion is that, contrary to a recently fashionable view, the globalisation we see at the end of this century is profoundly different in character from the growth of trade and overseas investment 100 years ago. Trade is increasingly not the exchange of goods and services but their reproduction.

The notion that a dematerialised economy is infinitely expandable has other fascinating implications. Clearly, markets are not local or national but universal as we know well: there are no obvious boundaries to the market for Microsoft software or the Disney concept.

Secondly, in the dematerialised industries there are no significant initial capital costs of the sort it took to create General Motors. One person and a computer is enough to start. Thirdly, using dematerialised products often involves what economists call "network externalities". This means that if enough people use one product - say Windows95 on their PC - it will grow in popularity simply because everyone uses it, even if experts think another product - such as the Apple system - is better.

However, one of Mr Quah's most interesting results concerns the implication that the new-style economy will lead to both greater income inequality and greater mobility. Economists have already analysed the "superstar" phenomenon. People are paid hugely more than others doing almost indistinguishable work when they corner a significant market share. It is Plácido Domingo's success that makes fans want to listen to him even in preference to more talented singers. The music business is a "winner-takes-all" market.

Dematerialisation makes this phenomenon more widespread. For one thing, costs of entry into many of its industries are low so anyone can make a bid for

inequality, which the chart shows to be widespread in the industrial world. A paper by Assar Lindbeck and Dennis Snower for the Centre for Economic Policy Research** looks at the economic implications of a subject widely studied in management texts: the demise of corporate hierarchies in favour of delayed and empowered companies.

Just as the technology of mass production led to the assembly line and its management hierarchy, information technology has led to a characteristically organisational the authors call the "holistic" company.

It has come about because there are increasing synergies between tasks thanks to computers. It is easier for one person to take an order, arrange delivery and send out a bill than to have separate departments and much better for the customer. Or for a factory worker running computerised machinery to improve the design of the product.

Holistic companies therefore need workers who are well-educated and versatile rather than ones who have been trained to do specific tasks. These broadly skilled people are in high demand and their wages have risen relative to those with outdated single skills. Indeed, the authors argue that there is a segment of unemployed people stuck at the bottom of the labour market.

Their analysis suggests that part of the trend to greater inequality could be reversed by effective education and training.

Trade today is increasingly not the exchange of goods but their reproduction

stardom. For another, network externalities make it easier to corner the market. These explain how Bill Gates could progress from his computer in a garage to become a billionaire whose software is used on a majority of the world's PCs.

A second new paper also explores how information technology can explain the phenomenon of growing income



We could try to produce a well-educated and versatile workforce of people who would be well-suited to switching from one task to another.

This corresponds to the call for "security of employability" put forward by Joseph Stiglitz, chairman of President Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers, at the jobs summit in Lille. It has been pointed out by politicians of all shades as a path out of the forest of job insecurity.

It does point, however, to the need for an updated liberal education that will produce well-rounded young workers. Giving preference to vocational training which tries to pick specific skills that might be needed in the economy in 10 years and could become swiftly outdated would be a mistake.

There is one final point to emerge from these new analy-

ses. They confirm that the consensus in the economics profession is settling on technology as the cause of greater income inequality in the industrial economies - and not trade with cheap labour third world countries.

For the global market for labour to function as a market should, and bidding up wages in developing countries.

Wages for those famous cheap software programmers in Bangalore have soared thanks to the huge jump in demand from Western employers.

* *The Invisible Hand and the Weightless Economy*, Danny Quah, Centre for Economic Performance March 1996.

** *Reorganization of Firms and Labour Market Inequality*, Assar Lindbeck and Dennis Snower, CEPR Discussion Paper no. 1375, March 1996.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Country	Spot	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
US	1.0000				
Canada	0.7045	0.7045	0.7045	0.7045	0.7045
Germany	1.6363	1.6363	1.6363	1.6363	1.6363
France	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
Italy	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636	1.3636
Japan	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63	163.63
ECU	1.9363	1.9363	1.9363	1.9363	1.9363
Belgium	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Denmark	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596	6.5596
Netherlands	2.4837	2.4837	2.4837	2.4837	2.4837
Sweden	4.6667	4.6667	4.6667	4.6667	4.6667
Switzerland	1.4837	1.4837	1.4837	1.4837	1.4837
Australia	1.5556	1.5556	1.5556	1.5556	1.5556
South Africa	1.6667	1.6667	1.6667	1.6667	1.6667
India	46.67	46.67	46.67	46.67	46.67
Indonesia	1666.67	1666.67	1666.67	1666.67	1666.67
Malaysia	3.7037	3.7037	3.7037	3.7037	3.7037
New Zealand	0.6977	0.6977	0.6977	0.6977	0.6977
Saudi Arabia	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Singapore	0.7045	0.7045	0.7045	0.7045	0.7045

Other Spot Rates

Country	Sterling	Dollar
Argentina	150.75	0.0092
Austria	13.76	0.0091
Brazil	149.29	0.0095
Canada	125.93	0.0092
Egypt	31.78	0.0092
Finland	17.40	0.0092
Ghana	23.90	0.0092
India	35.32	0.0092
Indonesia	1666.67	0.0092
Kenya	100.00	0.0092
Malaysia	3.70	0.0092
Nigeria	12.50	0.0092
Pakistan	100.00	0.0092
Philippines	35.32	0.0092
Portugal	200.00	0.0092
Russia	100.00	0.0092
South Africa	16.67	0.0092
Taiwan	40.00	0.0092
Thailand	50.00	0.0092
UAE	3.70	0.0092

Forward rates quoted high to low are at a discount; subtract from spot rate. Rates quoted low to high are at a premium; add to spot rate. Dollar rates quoted as per \$100.

For the latest foreign exchange rates call 0691 323 3033. Cable cost 36p per minute (cheap rate) 46p other times.

Interest Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
US	5.00%	Japan	5.00%
UK	5.00%	Germany	5.00%
France	5.00%	Italy	5.00%
Canada	5.00%	Spain	5.00%
Belgium	5.00%	Netherlands	5.00%
Denmark	5.00%	Sweden	5.00%
Switzerland	5.00%	Australia	5.00%
South Africa	5.00%	India	5.00%
Indonesia	5.00%	Malaysia	5.00%
New Zealand	5.00%	Saudi Arabia	5.00%
Singapore	5.00%		

Bond Yields

Country	Yield	Country	Yield
US	5.00%	Japan	5.00%
UK	5.00%	Germany	5.00%
France	5.00%	Italy	5.00%
Canada	5.00%	Spain	5.00%
Belgium	5.00%	Netherlands	5.00%
Denmark	5.00%	Sweden	5.00%
Switzerland	5.00%	Australia	5.00%
South Africa	5.00%	India	5.00%
Indonesia	5.00%	Malaysia	5.00%
New Zealand	5.00%	Saudi Arabia	5.00%
Singapore	5.00%		

Money Market Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
US	5.00%	Japan	5.00%
UK	5.00%	Germany	5.00%
France	5.00%	Italy	5.00%
Canada	5.00%	Spain	5.00%
Belgium	5.00%	Netherlands	5.00%
Denmark	5.00%	Sweden	5.00%
Switzerland	5.00%	Australia	5.00%
South Africa	5.00%	India	5.00%
Indonesia	5.00%	Malaysia	5.00%
New Zealand	5.00%	Saudi Arabia	5.00%
Singapore	5.00%		

Tourist Rates

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
US	1.00	Japan	1.00
UK	1.00	Germany	1.00
France	1.00	Italy	1.00
Canada	1.00	Spain	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Netherlands	1.00
Denmark	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Switzerland	1.00	Australia	1.00
South Africa	1.00	India	1.00
Indonesia	1.00	Malaysia	1.00
New Zealand	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00
Singapore	1.00		

Life Financial Futures

Contract	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Life FT-SE Index Option

Series	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Energy

Contract	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Commodity Indices

Index	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Latest Unit Trust Prices

Stock	Sell	Buy	Yld
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87
AXA Equity & Low Unit Trust Managers	77.01	81.81	6.87

Industrial Metals

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Precious Metals

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Agricultural

Commodity	Settlement	High/Low	Open
Long GB	105.00	105.00	105.00
German Bund	105.00	105.00	105.00
US Treasury	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00
3M Euro	105.00	105.00	105.00

Other Softs

Int Emerging Cos Index	30276	30280	001
Far Eastern Growth Inc	33190	33467	683
Far Eastern Growth Cos	33300	34348	031
UK Growth Inc	19151	19234	6225
UK Growth Cos	18590	18624	001
High Income	16211	16655	3179
Japanese Dev't Inc	23061	24262	0001
Japanese Growth Cos	24801	24832	001
US Growth Cos	14811	14839	083
US Growth Cos	15011	15011	001
Asian Str'l Mkt Inc	16017	16188	005
Asian Str'l Mkts Cos	15053	16100	005
American Smaller Cos	262308	26369	001
American Smaller Cos	262308	26369	001
US Bond	10675	10675	001
UK Smaller Cos Inc	10675	10618	145
UK Smaller Cos Cos	10273	10214	145
Money Act	53300	53300	556
US American Growth Inc	34229	34229	001
US American Growth Cos	34229	34621	031

sport

Birds of a feather plot London Marathon triumph

Grete Waitz accomplished much during her running career, but in the last year she has achieved something rare indeed – persuading Liz McColgan to change her mind.

The 31-year-old Scotswoman – always determined, sometimes dour – will toe the line in the Flora London Marathon on Sunday a far more relaxed and confident athlete than she was a year ago thanks to Waitz's intervention.

Soon after the last London Marathon, where she finished

fifth, McColgan wrote to the legendary Norwegian – twice a winner in London, nine times in New York – to take her up on an offer she had made to coach her.

Waitz, who now lives in Gainesville, Florida, noticed McColgan while the Scotswoman was training there in the winter before the 1994 race. "When I saw her I just shook my head," Waitz said yesterday. "She was running 140 miles a week and she looked tired all the time. I told her I didn't want to interfere, but

if she wanted my advice or my help, I was available."

A few months later, after finishing a far from happy fifth in London, McColgan wrote to the Norwegian. It was not easy for her to do. "Grete has always been an idol of mine," McColgan said. "Even though I'd won the world title and everything, to go up and talk to someone you had looked up to all your life – it was quite an intimidating feeling."

She has not regretted her decision. Since linking up with



Liz McColgan (left) has Grete Waitz (right) to thank for resurrecting her ailing career. Mike Rowbottom reports



Waitz, her mileage has come down to something closer to 100 miles a week, and she has mixed in track sessions as she used to in 1991 when she won the world 10,000 metres title. And she is feeling good on it.

"Very many runners go from one training system to another because they read about what others are doing," Waitz said. "I think Liz was a little bit insecure. When we sat down and talked it was just a case of getting her

to go back to the type of training she did five or six years ago. "We speak the same language. I have been where Liz is. I tell Liz, 'I have done the mistakes for you so you don't have to do them.' My biggest problem was to convince her she should have some easy days in her training."

"Sometimes she has tried to do it a little bit her way and a little bit mine and I have not been happy with that. So I said either do it my way or we don't do it at all." So now they do it her way.

"It is very, very difficult to get someone you can talk to and has the same ideas as yourself," McColgan said. "Grete and myself are on the same wavelength. The biggest problem I had when I would tend to be too hard on myself. With Grete I have more confidence about easing back. I trust her judgement. "If I had not met Grete when I did I would probably have just run myself into the ground. I was getting injury after injury. I would

probably still have been running and still hitting my head against the wall, not getting the performances I should have done."

Both are confident that Sunday could mark an end to that sequence. "When I see what Liz is doing in training and look at what I did I don't see any reason why she can't run as fast as I did or even faster," Waitz said. "With the marathon, anything can happen on the day. But based on her training, she should win on Sunday."

Roe on the attack over Masters slur

Golf

Mark Roe has rebuffed the suggestion that he "stormed" out of Augusta after missing the half-way cut in the US Masters last week.

The Sheffield player, in France for the Cannes Open starting at Royal Mousins today, is angry about speculation which implied he might not be invited back to the Masters following comments he made about the course.

"I didn't storm out at all," said Roe, who had rounds of 74 and 79 on his debut in the event. "What I did say was that I didn't put the course in my top 20. It's too short for that and the only way they have to defend it is to trick up the greens. But I loved the place. The atmosphere is terrific and I had a great week."

Roe was level-par after 16 holes of the first round, but then had a double-bogey at the 17th and the following day, needing a 72 to survive, ran into a succession of problems. They do not appear to have followed him back to Europe, however, as the

33-year-old shot a seven-under-par 64 in yesterday's pro-am curtain-raiser.

If ever a player urgently needed a return to form it is Roe. He has missed the cut in 11 of his last 13 tournaments, a run going back to the Open last July. That record can partly be put down to the break-up of his marriage. The 1994 French Open champion revealed last month that he had considered suicide.

Only three of the 12 Europeans who were at Augusta have flown to Cannes – and, like Roe, David Gilford and Costantino Rocca, also missed the cut. Gilford's early exit was the more surprising since he matched Nick Faldo's opening round of 69. Whereas Faldo added a 67 and went on to record his remarkable victory, however, Gilford shot a second-day 78.

"I started bogey-bogey and just couldn't get back into it," said the 30-year-old, who is looking for his first victory since the 1994 European Open.

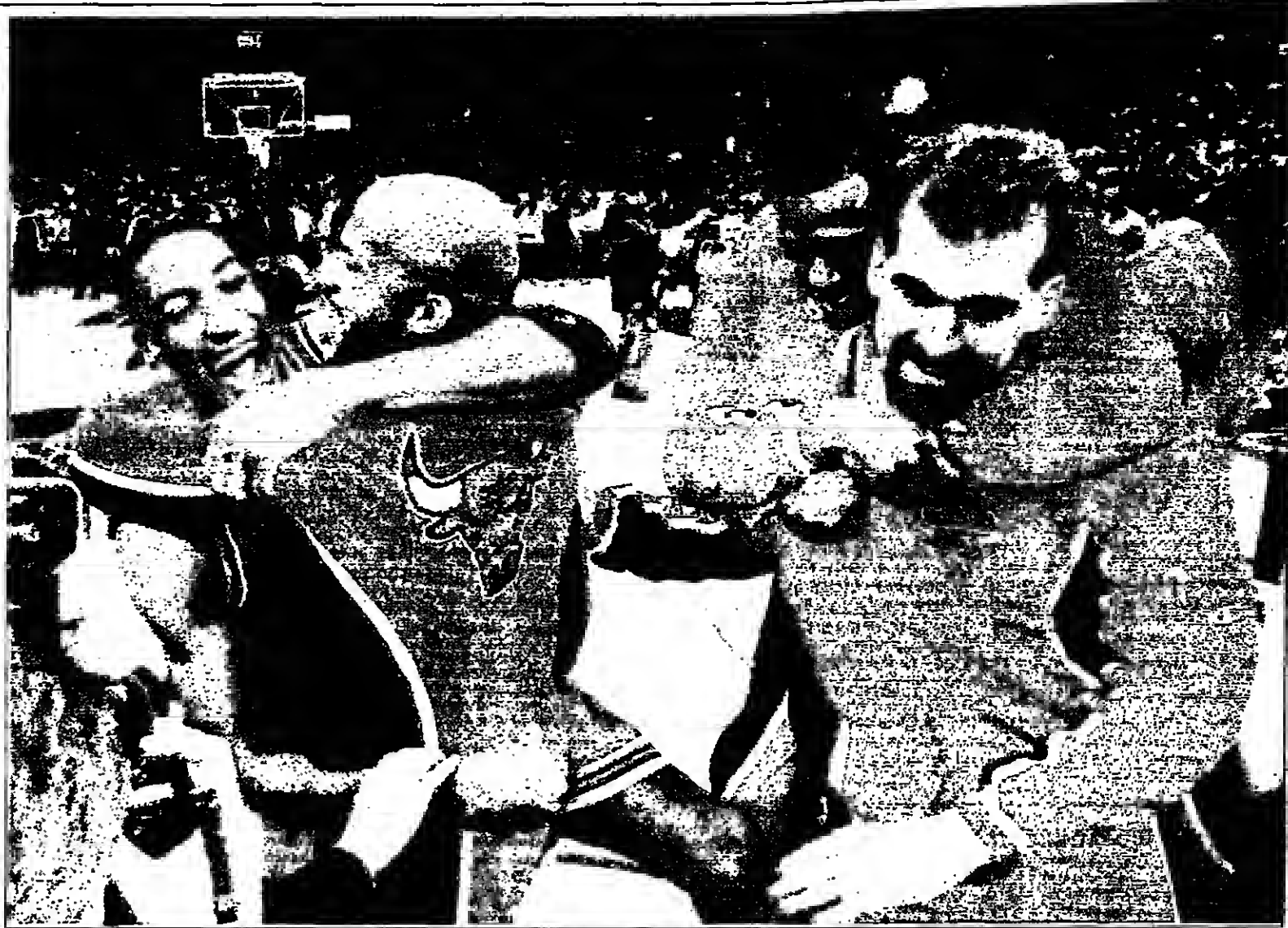
The drama of Faldo's triumph over Greg Norman may

prove to be a tough act to follow when the Tour resumes after a fortnight's break. But Peter Baker, heralded as the heir apparent to Faldo when he burst on to the scene a decade ago, has been inspired enough by what happened to set himself a new target for the season.

"Everybody says their goal for the year is to win one tournament. Well, what's wrong with saying you want to win eight?" the 28-year-old said. "It seems like a nice number."

Baker beat Faldo with a play-off eagle at the 1988 Benson and Hedges International and Faldo himself said at the time: "This is the star we've been waiting for." Only in 1993 did the Wolverhampton player live up to that billing. He won twice and was an outstanding performer at the Ryder Cup at The Belfry. But he has not lifted a trophy since.

"I don't think that what Faldo said has been a burden for me to carry," he said. "This is my 10th year on Tour and hopefully I've still got at least another 10 to come. I'm still very ambitious."



Chicago Bulls players celebrate their record-breaking 70th win of the season at Milwaukee

Photograph: Jeffrey Phelps/AP

Bulls lay claim to best of all time

A Chicago TV station sent a news crew up in a helicopter to broadcast live the team's bus as it made the 90-mile drive north to the game, while 500 reporters, no less, showed up from across America and the world to witness the deed itself in the Bradley Center in Milwaukee. And the night's appointed heroes did not disappoint. With an 86-80 victory over the Bucks, the Chicago Bulls on Tuesday became the first NBA team to amass 70 wins in a regular season, along the way staking their claim to be the best basketball team in history.

In the end though, it was all rather routine, a less than scintillating day at the office. When the deed was done, Michael Jordan and the rest presented their coaches with cigars. But in his moment of triumph the man who has eclipsed Al Capone and Mayor Daley as the most famous Chicagoan in history sounded less euphoric than relieved. Maybe that was because the Bulls' gritty performance

had the Bulls reaching inside themselves a little. At half-time Milwaukee led by 49-40. In the closing minutes Jordan had hoped to be on the bench savouring the hosannas of his nation. Instead, with 16 seconds to go, he was on court blocking a three-point attempt that would have brought the Bucks to within one. But then Steve Kerr, the Bulls guard, was fouled, and two converted penalty throws brought the final margin back to six points.

"I guess we did enough, but we were a little lacklustre," Jordan said afterwards. "We've rewritten history, but now the play-offs and the pressure really start. I'd give these 70 wins for the championship."

Such modesty, however, is probably superfluous. After a two-year hiatus while Jordan worked out a premature mid-life crisis playing indifferent minor league baseball in Birmingham, Alabama, the natural order of the NBA universe has been restored. In other words, has anyone got a

Rupert Cornwell witnesses history being made by Chicago in the NBA

prayer of stopping the Bulls' champions in 1991, 1992 and 1993, winning yet another crown in 1996? And it must now be asked, are they the best NBA team ever?

The answer to the first question is almost certainly no. The Bulls have not lost more than once to any rival this season. Conceivably, a team or a scorer on a white-hot night could beat them in one, possibly two games in the play-offs – but not in a best-of-seven series. Compared to a Bulls failure, Greg Norman's collapse in the Masters on Sunday would seem as routine as a swoon at a teenage dancing party.

But are they the best of all time – better say, than Wilt Chamberlain's LA Lakers of the early 1970s, whose record of 69-13 in 1971-72 fell to the Bulls on Tuesday? Certainly

they are a more complete team than the three-times champions of earlier this decade. Jordan himself may have lost a shade of speed and brute strength but, NBA coaches agree, he is at 33 a wiser, craftier player than before, and a better leader than ever. He is also incidentally still good enough to take his eighth career league scoring title by a street, averaging 30.6 points a game, against 27.0 for his nearest rival, Hakeem Olajuwon of the Houston Rockets, the current usurpers on the NBA throne.

The chemistry is marvellous too. At the highest echelon, Jordan and All-Star point guard Scottie Pippen work better together than ever. The talents of Dennis Rodman, basketball's foul-mouthed, orange-haired, all-over tattooed bad boy, have been successfully harnessed – though Rodman did miss six games for burning a referee earlier this year. But the Bulls took that deprivation in their stride. Contrary to what many experts

expected, the team has shown extraordinary depth.

At least as much as the trio of mega-stars, the heroes of the season have been the likes of Randy Brown, James Edwards, Jud Buechler and Steve Kerr and Luc Longley – hardly journeymen of their sport, but not household names either. All have exhibited that astonishing single-mindedness of purpose: "We deserve to win 70," Pippen said at the weekend, "because we've been so focused for every single game."

But the best in history? The question is no more answerable than whether Louis would have beaten Ali, or Bobby Jones have defeated Jack Nicklaus. The game has changed, argues the Cleveland Cavaliers coach, Mike Fratello, "but I can attest to their greatness." Pippen makes the same point. "I don't think you can compare teams with the 1970s, but for anyone 20 years old or so, they can look at us and say we're the best basketball team they've ever seen."

Botham braced for defeat

Cricket

Ian Botham has prepared himself for disappointment in the race to become an England selector. The former all-rounder has attracted some support in his bid to join Ray Illingworth's panel, but the indications last night were that he will not win enough votes to finish either first or second of the eight candidates.

The result will be announced at Lord's today, but Botham said yesterday: "I'm a betting man, and to be honest, I wouldn't lay too much on my chances." And, anticipating a disappointing result, he added: "I'll be back next year and the next and the one after that if necessary."

David Graveney, standing for re-election after one year on the selection committee, is favourite to finish top of the poll when votes cast by the 13 first-class counties plus MCC and Minor Counties are counted this morning.

Illingworth is unlikely to be too pleased if that prediction proves accurate. Graveney was set to stand against Illingworth as chairman just a few weeks ago until the Cricketers' Association – for whom he is chief executive – told him to withdraw, citing a clash of interests.

There may be better news for Illingworth when the name of the second successful candidate is announced as Brian Bofus or John Edrich, both of whom have the backing of the chairman, are thought to be

well in the running for election.

Graham Gooch, Chris Cowdrey, Kim Barnett and Geoff Miller are the other candidates.

The opener Stewart Hutton and Michael Roseberry rewrote the Durham record books in a run riot at The Parks yesterday. Hutton and Roseberry established a new record partnership for the county of 334, batting through the first day's play against Oxford University at The Parks. Left-hander Hutton's 172 not out was a career best, while his captain, Roseberry, finished on 145, his first century for Durham.

At Fenner's Hugh Morris and David Hemp each scored unbeaten centuries for Glamorgan against Cambridge University.

Scoreboard, page 27

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Silverstone try to corner British GP

Motor racing

Silverstone yesterday unveiled plans to make itself the permanent home of the British Grand Prix. The Northamptonshire circuit has already secured the rights to the British race until 2001, but the owners believe that they can ensure it stays there.

Work has been done on the track itself to increase speed and safety following advice given by the drivers after last year's race. The industrial estate which is housed in the 800-acre site will also be expanded to create a race technology park.

The owners are also hopeful that Jackie Stewart will base his new Formula One team at the circuit when his Ford-backed team begins racing in Formula One next year.

The chronic traffic congestion which also affects the British Grand Prix each year could also be eased by the end of the century, with plans to link the M40 and M1 motorways with a dual carriageway.

Rival tracks Brands Hatch and Donington – which have both previously staged grands prix – are faced with very large costs to meet new safety standards should they want to mount a challenge to Silverstone.

From Mr T Curtis
Sir: Well done the RFU! After Cliff Brittle's appointment in January and a period for fact-finding, consultation and negotiation, it was right to "draw a line in the sand". Rugby union is living in difficult and dangerous times and Steve Bale tells us a sorry tale of strident arrogance, personal vilification and greed by the "top clubs". The self-interested blustering of Sir John Hall and EPRUC do not seem to me to be the best way forward for the wider game. Their demands that the RFU must "surrender" reminds me of a mob ranting "Wadder we want? Money! When do we want it? Now!". That may be intimidating, but that does not make it right.

Fortunately our game is more cerebral than soccer and I for one have every hope for the future.

The RFU has to service the needs of all clubs both great and small. In particular, in the face of the collapse of rugby coaching in state schools, we need the excellent but expensive new RFU structure of youth development officers, coaching and refereeing courses and all the necessary infrastructure and "admin" that goes into maintaining an on-going wide base of available and improving players. The RFU must continue to train our youth, and we recruit from them, or we die. Expensive imported talent may sparkle briefly, but English rugby lives off it at its peril.

The irresponsible demands which are being handed out for each "top" club to be given £1m are unrealistic and do not

SPORTS LETTERS: THE STATE OF THE UNION

The Rugby Football Union's handling of their sport's move to professionalism provoked a strong response from Independent readers. Here is a selection of your views

match the "product". Bath and Quins (and even Leicester) may be giving spectators value for money but the more typical unedifying error-betwixt Easter fare served up in the Gloucester v Bristol game was made only marginally interesting by the relegation battle and a fluctuating scoreline. Poor handling and individual skills among the majority of EPRUC members do not warrant inflated player payments as yet – certainly not to the detriment of support of the wider game.

I very much hope Sir John and his EPRUC cohorts now admit they have tried but failed, and now agree to go along with the RFU and the wishes of the vast army of rugby union supporters who voted overwhelmingly for a "seamless" structure. Yours faithfully, TIM CUNIS London SW14

From Mr R Dickson
Sir: I am one of those beleaguered folk who stand on the terraces of rugby grounds on most Saturdays during the winter to support their chosen rugby club.

In many ways I don't care if this dispute is settled or not as I am sure that Bath will continue

to play on a Saturday and I will continue to go and support them. However I cannot see anything but disaster for the smaller (amateur) clubs and the RFU unless they very rapidly get their act together. The RFU and smaller clubs have a great stadium in Twickenham but little else. Who will pay for TV rights or even a match ticket to see an international side made up of players from the Third Division. However crowds will buy tickets and TV companies will fight for the rights to games like Bath or Leicester vs Toulouse. Twickenham may not be available for the venue but Wembley isn't a bad stadium.

Where does this leave the RFU and the smaller clubs? None of the great players, a Third Division international side and a debt on a stadium they couldn't sell tickets for! Who but an idiot could think that they have a good negotiating stance.

Yours sincerely RF DICKSON Banbury, Oxon

From N Parry and P Irvine
Sir: It appears to two rugby enthusiasts that it is the RFU's view that they alone should control the organisation and money flows of

the new professional rugby game in England. It now appears that they also wish to have a significant influence on matters in the other Home Unions.

We wonder whether the RFU would alter their view if the professional organisation covering the First and Second Division clubs approached the other Home Unions and suggested they could enter an England side into a Five Nations tournament as a replacement for the RFU?

If that happened:

- the professional game in England would have a significant revenue source to sustain the game;
- the Five Nations tournament would survive without the remaining Home Unions being treated as poor relations;
- and the professional game in England would be run by professional businessmen, while the RFU could run the amateur game.

It would also serve to show the RFU that although the top echelon of the game has changed the vast majority has not. The vast majority still believes rugby union is more than just a money making machine for the few.

Yours sincerely N PARRY and P IRVINE London ECA

From Mr A Barr
Sir: Look on the bright side. At least England's rugby union administrators make their cricketing counterparts look competent. Yours sincerely, ANDREW BARR London NW6

Bordeaux and Bayern reach final

Football

Bordeaux will face Bayern Munich next month after completing an 18-match campaign to reach the UEFA Cup final. The unfancied French side, lying 15th in their domestic league, sealed a 2-0 aggregate semi-final victory over Slavia Prague with a 1-0 home victory on Tuesday. They began their European quest in the much-maligned Intercontinental Cup nine months ago.

Their victory ended an 18-year gap since the last French team reached the UEFA final - Bastia in 1978 - after striker Didier Tholot scored the 40th-minute winner.

The match failed to reach the heights of Bordeaux's stunning 3-0 quarter-final win over Milan, after they lost the first leg 2-0 in Italy, but the French club were rarely troubled by the Czechs on the way to their first European final.

The Bordeaux coach, Gernot Rohr, said: "It may not have been as thrilling as our match with Milan but it was more important because it has put us into the final. Now I believe we can win the trophy."

Dutch midfielder Richard Witschge said reaching the final was the end of a long road. "In all, we've beaten 11 teams to get this far. I would never have thought that possible," he said.

Despite a team boasting three exceptionally talented players in midfielder Zinedine Zidane, striker Christophe Dugarry and defender Bixente Lizarazu, all prime targets for foreign teams, including Arsenal, it can be no surprise the team have been unable to lift the heights on all fronts. League form has undoubtedly suffered through the club president, Alain Ailliou, will hear none of it.

"I know a lot of coaches were against entering the Intercontinental Cup because they thought it would cut short players' holidays and damage preparation," he said.

"But I saw it as a reprieve for a team which had narrowly missed out on a UEFA Cup place. In the end, we only cut short holidays by three days and, instead of playing friendly matches, we were playing official games."

"Now I see lots of coaches from teams in mid-table are starting to talk about qualifying for the Intercontinental Cup."

If Bordeaux have their name inscribed as 1996 UEFA Cup

champions, it will all be considered worth it but, curiously, they will not go down as Intercontinental winners.

The four teams who won their way into the UEFA Cup last summer were paired up in the preliminary round which also counted as the Intercontinental semi-finals.

That left Bordeaux and another French team, Strasbourg, as Intercontinental finalists, but it has apparently never been suggested that this final should ever be played.

Bayern, comprehensive quarter-final conquerors of Nottingham Forest, clinched a thrilling 4-3 aggregate win over Barcelona with a 2-1 victory at the Nou Camp.

The Spaniards were favourites to reach the final after holding Bayern to a 2-2 draw in Germany but Mehmet Scholl set up Bayern for the vital opening goal.

Wing back Markus Babel, whose terrible back-pass in the first leg led to Barcelona's second goal, made amends by putting Bayern ahead in the 40th minute and the Germans went clear seven minutes from time when Marcel Witeczek made it 2-0.

Substitute Ivan de la Peña scored a consolation goal for Barcelona two minutes from time as his side tried desperately to force extra time.

The arrival of De la Peña in the final minutes changed the game in which Barcelona had badly missed the Romanian playmaker Gheorghe Hagi, who was out with injury.

Without a natural set-piece specialist, the Barcelona coach, Johan Cruyff, turned to Hagi's compatriot Gheorghe Popescu to take a series of dangerous free-kicks that the Spaniards forced in the opening 15 minutes. But neither Popescu nor the Bosnian striker Meho Kodro, who was twice guilty of wasting passes after being put through by Jordi Cruyff, could make the best of Barcelona's early dominance.

Bayern's victory, which followed last week's Spanish Cup final extra-time defeat against Atletico Madrid and a disappointing draw against Racing Santander over the weekend to lose ground in the title race, also ended Barcelona's unbeaten home record this season to complete their miserable week.

But Cruyff remained philosophical, claiming: "We have to be happy - you have to play well to be still playing the competitions at the end of the season."



Great Britain's Kaibir Takher (right) dives in to challenge Larry Amar, of the United States, in the Six Nations' pre-Olympic invitational hockey tournament in Atlanta. Great Britain maintained their good recent form with a 5-2 victory. Photograph: AP

Warrington end interest in Skerrett

Rugby League

DAVE HADFIELD

Warrington have withdrawn their offer to Kelvin Skerrett after deciding to wait no longer for an answer from the Wigan, Wales and Great Britain prop.

Wigan have made Skerrett available in order to cut their wage bill, but he would prefer a club nearer his Yorkshire home.

Wigan have explained why they played Barrie-Jon Mather in an Optus Cup match without agreeing a transfer with them. Mather failed in court to have himself declared a free agent, but is in the process of an appeal.

The former Wigan and Great Britain forward Eddy McInity has been told not to play again for his present club, Workington Town, before the end of May. A brain scan has shown no bruising but McInity has suffered from headaches since playing in the Fiji Nines in February.

Leeds' new signing, Nathan Pichie, is to train with his new team-mates for the first time today and could come into contention for Sunday's game against Sheffield Eagles.

McEnroe criticises Cup commitment

Tennis

John McEnroe, the greatest player in US Davis Cup history, yesterday launched another attack on the nation's leading players who do not want to play in the international competition.

"For the life of me, I don't understand why players wouldn't want to do it," McEnroe said.

For all his outrageous behaviour and temperamental outbursts, McEnroe was always a dedicated Davis Cup participant throughout his brilliant career and still holds sev-

eral US Cup records, including most wins (59), most matches played (69) and most years (12) on the team.

"It's the same old, same old thing that we have been hearing for years," said McEnroe of the excuses used for passing up the competition. "Scheduling is a problem and makes it difficult for the players, but at the same time, ultimately this is Davis Cup where you represent your country."

McEnroe's statements were prompted by the refusal of four top-10 ranked Americans to play in the second round against

the Czech Republic in Prague earlier this month. With Pete Sampras, Andre Agassi, Michael Chang and Jim Courier all missing the tie, the defending champions lost 3-2.

"I'm not going to say that these guys don't care, but ultimately there is no just explanation for it that's acceptable," said McEnroe, whose younger brother Patrick played in Prague, losing the deciding doubles match.

The 37-year-old McEnroe was supposed to be promoting his appearance in the over-35 Champions Tour tournament

along with Jimmy Connors in Los Angeles next week. But questions about Davis Cup dedication among the current crop of American stars clearly struck a nerve.

In fact, McEnroe, who has actively campaigned for the job of US Davis Cup captain in the past, is no longer sure he wants the post.

"It has soured me in a sense, because I don't want to go around begging guys to play," he said. "To me that should be the easy part. The tough part should be picking who is going to play."

Peter Graf on £8.6m tax evasion charge

Peter Graf, the father of Steffi Graf, the joint world No 1 women's player, was charged yesterday with evading £8.6m in taxes by failing to report up to £18.6m of his daughter's income.

The Mannheim prosecutor's office filed the charges against Peter Graf and the Graf family tax adviser, Joachim Eckardt, with the Mannheim state court stating the tax evasion took place between 1989 and 1993.

Graf, 57, has been in investigative custody in a Mannheim

prison since his arrest on 2 August. Eckardt, who is also jailed, was arrested on 25 September. Prosecutors have said both are being held to prevent them from fleeing or destroying evidence.

Peter Wechsung, the Mannheim prosecutor, said there was still no evidence that Steffi Graf had a role in the tax evasion, although she is still under investigation.

According to Wechsung, the charges against the two men consist of 237 pages of evidence.

A trial is not expected to begin until late summer or early autumn.

Pete Sampras celebrated his return to the top of the world rankings with a 6-3, 6-2 victory over France's Lionel Roux in the Japan Open in Tokyo, a performance that included 15 aces.

Michael Chang, the No 2 seed, momentarily worried by some sharp shots from Germany's Alex Radulescu, took control in the third set and advanced to the last 16 with a 6-2, 3-6, 6-1 victory.

Britain's Greg Rusedski moved into the third round of the tournament with a 6-7, 7-5, 6-4 victory over the local favourite Shuzo Matsumoto. Rusedski, the No 13 seed, triumphed in a battle of the big servers, hitting 10 aces to the big server's seven.

As Rusedski went marching on, fellow Briton Chris Wilkinson, suffered a 6-4, 6-3 second round defeat at the hands of the American Jeff Tarango. Wilkinson had beaten Marcos Ondruska of South Africa 6-1, 6-1 in his opening match.

Smith retires at Gloucester

Rugby Union

Tim Smith, the second highest points scorer in Gloucester's history, is to retire from the first-class game at the end of this season.

The full-back, who played a key role in the club's recent Courage League One victory over title-chasing Bath, is considering a move into local club rugby and also has ambitions to join Richard Hill's new coaching set-up at Kingsholm.

Smith, who will be 34 next

month, has made 348 first-team appearances in 14 years at Gloucester. During that time he has collected 2,737 points - second only to Peter Butler.

Cockermouth, the Cumbrian club, have been recruited two divisions in the Courage Clubs' Championship after falsifying a match result card for their North West One game against Blackburn. Originally they faced a 12-month ban after being found guilty of playing three ineligible players in the game.

Pankratov loses records

Swimming

World records set by the European champion, Denis Pankratov, cannot be recognised because no drug controls were carried out at the meeting, the international federation, FINA, said yesterday.

Pankratov broke the short-course world records in the 100 and 200 metres butterfly at a World Cup event in Paris, on 3 February, clocking 1min 52.34sec in the 200 on 3 Feb-

ruary and 51.94 sec in the 100m the following day.

FINA decided last November that doping controls should be carried out within 24 hours for a world record to be recognised.

The short-course 100m butterfly world record remains with Canada's Marcel Gery (52.07) and the 200m mark with Frenchman Franck Esposito (1:51.05).

Pankratov broke the long-course 100 and 200m butterfly records last year.

TUESDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

LEAGUE CUP: Semi-finals: 1st leg: Barcelona 1, Bayern Munich 0 (2nd leg: Barcelona 1, Bayern Munich 0). 2nd leg: Barcelona 1, Bayern Munich 0. FA CUP: 4th Round: 1st leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 2nd leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 3rd leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 4th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 5th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 6th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 7th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 8th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 9th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 10th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 11th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 12th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 13th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 14th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 15th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 16th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 17th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 18th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 19th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 20th leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 21st leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 22nd leg: 1. Liverpool 1, Everton 0. 23rd leg: 1. 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SPORT

Everton rule Ferguson out of Euro 96

Football
ALAN NIXON
AND NICK DUXBURY

Duncan Ferguson, the Scotland and Everton striker, will miss the European Championship finals after being ordered to rest by his club manager, Joe Royle.

The 6ft 4in Ferguson will not have an operation to cure his long-term hernia problem. Instead, Everton hope a summer holiday will solve the problem. Royle broke the news to the Scotland manager, Craig Brown, yesterday after weeks of concern about Ferguson's

chances of playing in the June finals. He will miss Everton's final two games of the season – and Scotland's friendly with fellow Championship finalists Denmark in Copenhagen next Wednesday.

"We've made the decision that he won't play in our last two games. We want him to have a full rest over the summer to give him a chance of a full recovery for next season," Royle said.

The 24-year-old Ferguson also spoke with Brown, and was distraught about missing the biggest football competition in England since the 1966 World Cup.

"We have been informed by

Everton that Duncan won't play for anyone again this season," Brown said. "Their verdict is that he needs complete rest."

"We won't fight that medical opinion. It is disappointing, but we have to accept it. I have spoken to Duncan and he is quite emotional about the whole thing. I have assured him that there is the World Cup to look forward to and this will not count against him in the future."

However, Ferguson's withdrawal will leave a bitter taste in the mouth, coming as it did 24 hours after Alan Shearer revealed he would have a hernia operation and still return to play for England.

Royle attempted to calm the troubled waters by contacting Brown directly, but the feeling in Scotland will still be anti-Everton. Royle recently joked that he was trying to talk Ferguson out of the Euro 96 finals. That caused a storm and yesterday's developments will have fuelled Scottish displeasure.

Ferguson has been plagued by hernia problems for more than a year. He had an operation in time to play as a substitute in the FA Cup final, but needed further surgery at the start of the season.

The former Rangers forward has been unable to train for the past two months and saw a specialist about his condition in March before bravely playing on.

Ferguson, who missed a chunk of this season because he was serving a jail sentence, has made 20 appearances for Everton this season – 18 since his release from prison – and scored seven goals.

A back injury has forced Alan Kelly, the Sheffield United goalkeeper, to withdraw from the Republic of Ireland's squad for next Wednesday's friendly against the Czech Republic in Prague. Shay Given, the Blackburn keeper on loan to Sunderland, will step up if he overcomes a rib injury.

The Port Vale winger Jon McCarthy has been brought into Northern Ireland's squad for their friendly against Sweden in Belfast. He replaces the injured Newcastle forward, Keith Gillespie.

More football, page 27

Police will not get subsidy

The cost of fighting crime on the streets during Euro 96 will have to be met mainly from existing police budgets.

Malcolm George, the Assistant Chief Constable of Manchester and the officer with overall responsibility for the tournament, yesterday admitted no special funding will be available for a huge operation during the June competition.

The Football Association, as organisers, will pay for the police inside the eight grounds at matches from 8 to 30 June, but there will be no extra Government money for police to fight hooliganism or crime on the streets.

"Any large event provides opportunities for the criminal and we will mount the largest-scale police operation the United Kingdom has embarked on for many years," George said. "The bill will have to be met from normal police budgets as there is no special provision from Government."

He would estimate the number of police to be involved or the cost but there are fears that pickpockets will prey on the large crowds and the number of burglaries could escalate while householders' attention is distracted by match coverage on television.

Adrian Titcombe, head of security for Euro 96, said: "Along with millions of people following these games there will be those seeking to exploit the championship for their own criminal ends. We are determined to do everything possible to stop crime before it happens and thwart anybody who tries to spoil the enjoyment of genuine fans."

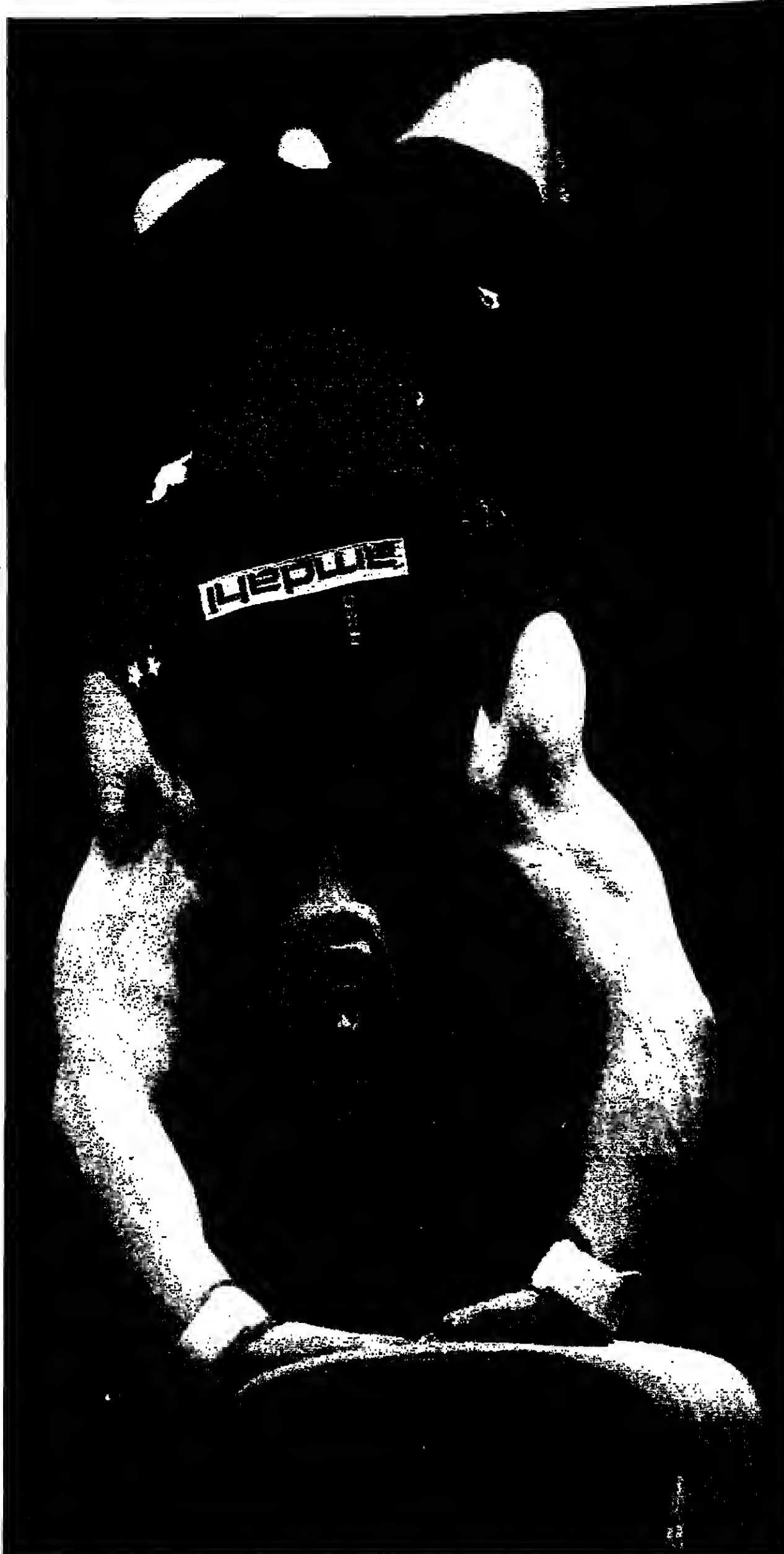
To that end, Euro 96 organisers yesterday announced a link with Crimestoppers. Anyone with information about a crime can call 0800 555 111 to report it and remain anonymous. The information will then be channelled to police.

More than 15,000 arrests have been made under the scheme since it began in 1988. Supporters will clearly need their personal telephone books with them at all times. The police stress that they can still be contacted on the emergency 999 number as well as their Hooligan Hotline 0800 515 495. There are emergency numbers of solicitors for fans in trouble and an FA hotline for ticket sales (099 099 1996) although 10 of the 31 games are already sold out. More than 1.3 million fans are expected to attend with over 250,000 from abroad.

BULLS CHARGE INTO HISTORY BOOKS

Rupert Cornwell watches Chicago break a basketball record

26



World turned upside down: Vitaly Scherbo, of Belarus, competes in the preliminary vault section of the World Gymnastics Championships in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which began yesterday

Photograph: Pedro Ugarte/APP

Speight fighting fit for Sussex

Cricket

Martin Speight, of Sussex, yesterday declared himself fully fit for the new season after missing the whole of last summer with post-viral fatigue syndrome.

The 28-year-old batsman has successfully rebuilt his fitness during six months in New Zealand and will play in Sussex's opening Benson and Hedges Cup match against Gloucestershire at Bristol next week.

Speight lost over a stone in weight with the virus, which affects the muscles and joints, but said that his winter trip had gone so well that a specialist's check was not required.

"There were some dark days last season but after a full winter to test my fitness I feel fine and am ready to go," he said. "After the effects of playing in just one second XI game last season I knew that I had to concentrate on getting completely right for this year, and it's worked out well."

"I felt fine during the whole of my time in New Zealand when I batted a lot for a side in the Wellington competition, kept wicket and also coached."

Speight is delighted to be making a comeback under the former West Indies captain Desmond Haynes, who has taken over as Sussex's new first-team coach. "Desmond has got everybody relaxed, he wants us to enjoy our cricket without feeling weighed down and the mood in the camp is excellent," he said.

Sussex have not won a trophy for nine years, but Speight says dwelling on their winless run only creates pressure. "I don't even think about it. Desmond believes success will come if we relax and play our natural game. He wants to bring on the best aspects of our cricket and I certainly won't be curbing my attacking instincts."

Haynes said: "A full season from Martin should make a big difference to our batting line-up, which was very inconsistent last year. I knew from my time at Middlesex that Martin was respected and bowlers such as Angus Fraser didn't always enjoy facing him, as on his day he can take any attack apart."

Lancashire are to give a first-class debut to South Africa's Steve Elworthy in the three-day friendly against Yorkshire at Old Trafford, which starts today. Elworthy, a 31-year-old all-rounder from Transvaal signed to replace Wasim Akram, is named in a 13-man squad.

Lancashire are without Mike Watkinson, Jason Gallian, John Crawley and Glen Chapple, who are all included in The Rest to play England A at Chelmsford on Saturday.

Mike Atherton will captain the side in the absence of Watkinson while the youngsters Andrew Flintoff, Richard Green and Darren Shadford are in contention for a place.

University matches, page 26

THE INDEPENDENT CROSSWORD

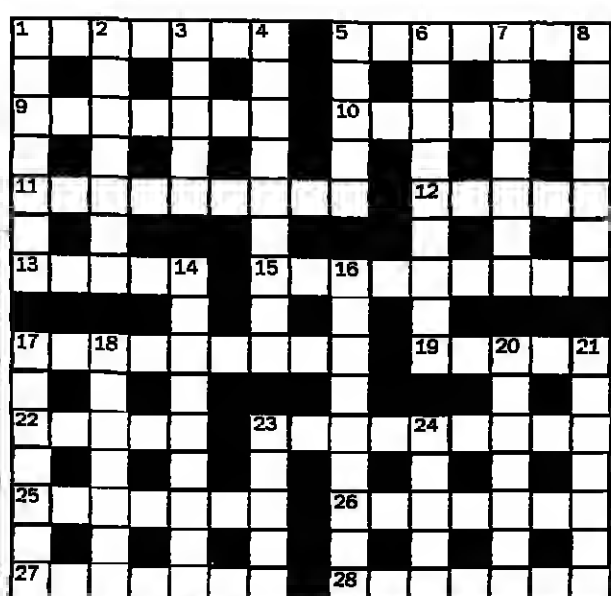
Spell it how?

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No. 2964, Thursday 18 April

By Mass

Wednesday's Solution



FORNITRESS BATH
A U E B O D O
COMMA LIVERYMAN
I A O O T E E I E
LANKY WISEACRE
I T H A A T I
Y O A D I A D A H A L L
Y R E A U S
DISARRANGEMENT
R G C A S P A
E E G O R A L S P I L L
A T T I N G I N N I S
A N A L O G U E S E X T R A
R A N S I T S L R
D O D O P E R S I S T A N T

- ACROSS**
- 1 Quiet broken by lyrical snippet (7)
 - 5 Blow short early instrument (7)
 - 9 Grating tillers, mishandled (7)
 - 10 It's Mass? (7)
 - 12 Divorcee? Bill's faithful (5)
 - 13 Sylvan painter, in practice, no end (5)
 - 15 Using gills, note, in swimming (9)
 - 17 Aliens stumped scouts (9)
 - 19 Land indicated by compass (5)
 - 22 Daughter's quiet digs (little ones) (5)
 - 23 Freetown's developing timber region (13,6)

- DOWN**
- 1 A dash of something in extra short for Spaniard? (7)
 - 2 Item of furniture of the spruce kind? (7)
 - 3 Room? None for this instrument (5)
 - 4 This is appropriately 'DOWN' (9)
 - 5 Mene's engulfed good boat (5)

- Across**
- 6 Cut off from search to probe oracle (9)
 - 7 So much paperwork (7)
 - 8 Porter's picked up luggage item (7)
 - 14 Settles head for a painting (9)
 - 16 Former fractures of heel and wrist (9)
 - 17 Become befogged with squad in drink (5,2)
 - 18 Profit? Vaudeville brings in a measure (7)
 - 20 Unexceptional hall – followed by storm (7)
 - 21 The chairman's testing responsibility? (3,4)
 - 23 Relation from city (one from Bonn) turned up (5)
 - 24 Suggest removing lid from strongbox (5)

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Finalists cause further embarrassment to RFU

Rugby Union
STEVE BALE

Faced with yet another cause of controversy with its clubs, the Rugby Football Union yesterday acceded to indignation – and very belated – demands from its Pilkington Cup finalist clubs for a bigger share of the £1.2m proceeds. Rather than have Bath and Leicester boycott the match instead of performing before a world-record club attendance of 75,000 at Twickenham on 4 May, the RFU will indulge in a form of creative accounting to ensure they each receive an additional £10,000 or so on top of the £40,000 already guaranteed.

This latest dispute came at an acutely embarrassing time, on the very day that Pilkington was announcing a renewal of its cup sponsorship for £1.1m over three years. The glass manufacturers' previous three-year deal, also covering the Pilkington Shield for junior clubs, was for £750,000. The RFU is now to seek a new sponsor for the shield in conjunction with a competition for intermediate clubs to be introduced next season.

After the week it has just had – a breakdown of its relationship both with its own senior clubs, who have announced their withdrawal from cup and league next season, and its neighbouring unions, which are

threatening to expel England from the Five Nations Championship – the RFU was blissfully relieved at finally having some good news to impart. However, true to recent form, it was overshadowed.

Telephone negotiations between Tony Hallett, the ever-more harassed RFU secretary, and Peter Wheeler, Leicester's chief executive, carried on even while yesterday's announcement was being made. "We were concerned about the income we were going to get considering the large administrative costs we have incurred selling tickets," Wheeler said. "Having spoken to Tony Hallett, I'm happy that they are now looking at ways of bringing about a fair amount of revenue for the competing finalists."

Leicester have sold £300,000-worth of tickets for the final, which has been a sell-out since before the quarter-finals, and feel entitled to some recompense. Until five years ago, clubs received a commission of 10 per cent on ticket sales. This year's finalists' share-out – four per cent of the gate less the RFU's 15 per cent management fee plus other expenses – was agreed by the clubs before the start of the season, which makes it invidious for Bath and Leicester to start complaining now when the final is scarcely a fortnight away. As it

is, the RFU will cover the extra payment under the loose headings of accommodation, travel and administration of tickets.

Pilkington's renewed backing has occurred against an uneasy backdrop, since as things stand neither Leicester nor Bath nor any other members of England's club elite intend participating. Hallett, however, ventures to suggest they will. "We do need every now and again a bit of good news," he said. "We believe there is no intention whatsoever to leave the Pilkington Cup."

David Roycroft, Pilkington's head of corporate affairs, added: "The last thing I want to do is get involved in RFU politics but it is quite clear from our actions that we see a great future for this competition." Whether this turns out to be the case will not be resolved this week, because Cliff Brittle, chairman of the RFU, will not meet club representatives until next week at the earliest.

By then he will no longer be able to assert, as he has, that English Professional Rugby Union Clubs Ltd (Epruc) does not or cannot speak for the clubs with whom the union is at loggerheads. Yesterday the 20 chairmen of the First and Second Division collectively sent a letter to Twickenham that left no one in any doubt.

More rugby union, page 27
Letters, page 26
Leading article, page 16

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